FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 149 *31 July 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR Continues Response to Fifth Anniversary of CSCE CC 1
East-West Developments [Pavlov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 26 Jul] CC 1
U.S. Disregard for Principles [Kornilov] CC 3
Importance of Tourism [Nikitin in VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA] CC 5
Zamyatin Comment CC 6
Rejoinder to Carter Speech [PRAVDA] CC 7
UN Special Session on Palestinian Question Continues CC 8
W. Europe Under Pressure [Muravyov] CC 8
U.S. Isolation on Vote [Losev] CC 9
Army Paper Scores 'Cementing New Asian Triangle' CC 10
[Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Jul]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Reports Mounting Democrat Campaign To Dump Carter [28 Jul] A 1
Pustov Views Intensifying Pentagon Activity in Mediterranean A 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Jul]
Senator Jackson Pressures Norway on NATO Stockpiling A 5
[Knyazkov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 Jul]
Carter 'Demagogic Pronouncements' on Africa Hit [Korochantsev] A 5
Efforts to Gain Port Facilities in Somalia Resumed A 7
Recall of U.S. Ambassador From Ethiopia Viewed [Levin, Ptashnikov] A 7
'Week of Aid to Afghanistan,' U.S. Afghan Policy Hit A 7
Iranians on Hunger Strike Outside White House A 8
Muskie Statement on USSR Foreign, Domestic Policies Chided A 9
[Charikov]

CHINA

KOMMUNIST DISCUSSES 'Negative Influence of Policy' B 1
Korolev on Leadership Resignations, Instability B 1
Journal Discusses Strategy Vis-a-Vis Developing Countries B 2
[PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA]

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Assembly Reiterates 'Detente' Course; Soviet Response C 1
Vinogradov: Korea 27 Years After Armistice Agreement C 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Jul]
Japan Embarking on Path 'Dangerous' For Peace [Viktorov] C 2
More Consistent Japanese Line Urged on Cooperation With USSR C 3
[Maksimov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 19 Jul]
PRAVDA Notes LDP Choice of Suzuki as Next Japanese Premier C 4
[Vdovin, 16 Jul]

SOUTH ASIA

Brezhnev, Kosygin Salute Indian Leaders on Space Program D 1
[PRAVDA 24 Jul]
Afghan Rebel Clashes With Baluchis Reported D 1
Nakaryanov Stresses Defense of Islam by Afghan Regime D 1
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA 17 Jul]
Afghan Friendship Meeting Held in Dushanbe 18 Jul D 2
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA 20 Jul]

EASTERN EUROPE

Industrial Collaboration Documents Signed With Hungary F 1
[Gerasimov in PRAVDA 21 Jul]
Construction Agreement With GDR Signed in Moscow F 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Lebedeva Views Iran's Claim to Shah's Assets H 1
Iranian Press, Officials Cited on Shah's Death H 1
Bani-Sadr Says Threat of Coup Exists H 2
Qotbzadeh Denies Resignation, Seeking Asylum H 2
Coup Plot, Use of Purge by 'Counterrevolutionary Elements' Viewed H 3
[Skuratov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 30]
Intended Change in Iranian Flag Reported H 5
U.S. Bases in Oman Threaten Gulf States, 'Especially Iran' H 5
[Mikhin in PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Al-Qadhdhafi French TV Interview Cited H 6
Greetings Sent Iraq on National Day [IZVESTIYA 27 Jul] H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Moscow Ceremony Marks Storming of Moncada Barracks K 1
[PRAVDA 25 Jul]
Ustinov Cables Greetings to Raul Castro on Anniversary K 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jul]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial Stresses Unity of Soviet Peoples [20 Jul] R 1
Kuznetsov Presents Awards in Kremlin R 2
Georgian, Uzbek Papers Report Plenums, Personnel Actions R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Central Committee Precongress Competition Resolution Published S 1
[PRAVDA 27 Jul]
Planned Expansion of Offshore Oil, Gas Drilling Discussed S 3
[Trutnev in IZVESTIYA 28 Jul]
Kazanets, Lomako View Metallurgical Industry Performance S 4
[Nikitin in PRAVDA 20 Jul]
Gas Production in West Siberia Highest in 5 Years S 5
New Oil, Gas Findings Reported in Karakum Desert S 5
Briefs: Nuclear Power S 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Issues Report on Nationwide Harvesting Progress T 1
Quality Control Reported Lagging in Fodder Harvest T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 18 Jul]
Skorolupov Review [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 Jul] T 2
Fedorov Reviews Harvest Progress to 21 Jul [IZVESTIYA 24 Jul] T 4
Kazakh Central Statistic Administration Issues Report T 5
Livestock Sector Performance Over First 6 Months Reported T 6
[Glinka in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 23 Jul]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Further on Soviet-Vietnamese Spaceflight U 1
Brezhnev-Le Duan Congratulations [PRAVDA 26 Jul] U 1
Preparation for Return U 1
Details of Halong Experiment U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Armed Forces Celebrate Navy Day 27 Jul V 1
Ustinov Order of Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Jul] V 1
Gorshkov Interview [PRAVDA 27 Jul] V 2
Sorokin on Progress V 5
Gorshkov Presents Award to Naval Journal V 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Jul]

USSR CONTINUES RESPONSE TO FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CSCE

East-West Development

LD301453 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Observer Vadim Pavlov "International Review": "Helsinki, 5 Years Later"]

[Text] The first day of August, 1980, sees the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, the culmination of the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Helsinki forum was a very important event in European political history. Never before had so much care, time and effort been lavished on the preparations for a conference. Never before had the leaders of all the European states and the United States and Canada come together in one place. Never before had such an intricate, multificeted complex of problems affecting the destiny of the entire continent been placed on the agenda and discussed. The political preparations for the signing of the Final Act took 10 years. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries devoted all their effort and patience to its successful completion.

The Final Act, whose signing was the culmination of the Helsinki meeting, is a digest of international commitments, an extensive long-term program for states' activity to safeguard peace in Europe. The core of the Final Act is the declaration of principles by which the participating states pledge to be guided in their mutual relations. They are the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, formulated by V.I. Lenin, principles whose strict observance the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are persistently and purposefully advocating today.

In Helsinki a number of important accords were adopted within the framework of the Final Act aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente, reducing military confrontation and promoting general and complete disarmament. The Final Act also contains a list of steps to develop cooperation in the trade and economic sphere and the spheres of science and technology, environmental conservation, culture, education and contacts between organizations and institutions. These are, so to speak, the local, European dimensions of Helsinki.

But the conference has other global, world dimensions. It was a most important link in the chain of political meetings, talks and agreements which substantially changed the world political climate in the first half of the seventies. Suffice it to recall, in this connection, the normalization of Soviet-American relations and the first agreements on strategic arms limitations or, for example, the series of treaties and agreements normalizing the international situation. From this--global--viewpoint, the conference can be regarded as a kind of laboratory of detente.

The influence of the results of the all-European conference on the political atmosphere in Europe, and not only in Europe, was obvious. Confidence-building measures began to be implemented in the military sphere, including prior notification of major military exercises. Trends toward the transfer of economic and scientific and technical ties to a long-term, large-scale footing were strengthened. Exchange of cultural values and information was widened. Conditions were created which contributed to the attainment of agreements between the USSR and the United States in the sphere of strategic arms limitation.

The Belgrade meeting (4 October 1977-9 March 1978) of representatives of the states which signed the Final Act was a sort of mirror which once again revealed the essence of the policies of the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO countries and reflected the positive and negative aspects of international life since the all-European conference. The Belgrade forum participants agree to hold the next meeting in Madrid in November 1980.

Another positive result of the Belgrade forum, apart from its confirmation of the importance of implementing all the provisions of the Final Act, is the fact that it overturned all attempts to lead the process initiated in Helsinki into the dangerous blind alley of interference in states' internal affairs. Nothing came of, in fact nothing could come of, the importunate attempts by the United States and some other NATO countries to challenge the socialist countries in the sphere of human rights and cooperation in humanitarian spheres. Indeed, American politickers holler at every street corner about human rights and freedom of the individual and plume themselves on their much vaunted democracy while spilling the blood of innocent people at home and abroad. The recent bloodcurdling events in Miami demonstrated that the U.S. ruling class has no intention of making any substantial changes regarding the unequal status of the country's 25 million negroes. And the crime committed by punitive forces in the city of Kwangju with the blessing of the so-called American and South Korean Armed Forces Joint Command--was that not a manifestation of a policy hostile to human rights and the freedom-loving aspirations of the peoples?

Detente and the sociopolitical changes associated with it frightened capitalism and the West hastened to apply the brake and slow down the easing of international tension. The struggle over the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act--of its spirit and letter--was the pivot of the very fierce political conflicts in the world arena between the Warsaw Pact countries, on the one hand, and the NATO countries, on the other.

Recently, the problem of war and peace has reared its head again to confront the peoples of the world with renewed ferocity. The complication of the international situation was brought about, in particular, by the fact that the most bellicose Pentagon circles are seeking to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe for possible use in the event of a war against the socialist states. Washington is constantly calling for an intensification of hostile confrontation and of the political isolation of socialism, and for pressure, through military force, upon the socialist community countries' policy. The United States and its allies are gambling on the "China card" in the hope of turning Beijing into a strike force against the Soviet Union and a gendarme on the Asian Continent.

To create an atmosphere of distrust among the peoples and general hysteria Washington is using not only the "human rights" issue but also the myth of the "Soviet threat," artificially fueled by propaganda centers in the West, above all in the United States. While intimidating ordinary people with the nonexistent "Soviet threat," the capitalist West deliberately ignores the fact that the Soviet Union is actually struggling vigorously to reduce the level of military confrontation and to find ways of implementing military detente. People living in bourgeois countries are kept in the dark about the fact that the Soviet Union has put forward more than 100 proposals relating to disarmament, including a proposal on the prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons and on renouncing first-use of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons against one another.

The socialist states counterpose a policy of realism and common sense to the NATO countries' dangerous actions which lead to new tension and intensify the threat of nuclear disaster. Displaying a constructive approach, principledness and good will they are coming out with concrete initiatives taking into account others' interests. This was confirmed by the May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The delegations reaffirmed their previous proposals on talks on a wide range of issues and came out with a new, important initiative. The declaration adopted in Warsaw and also the statement proposing the convening of summit conference of states contain a program of measures on liquidating seats of tension and trends in international development which endanger all the peoples. [paragraph continues]

These measures include the achievement of an accord to the effect that no state or grouping of states in Europe increase the strength of its armed forces in the area defined by the Helsinki document. Also--unswerving observance of all provisions of the all-European conference Final Act; good preparations for the Madrid meeting; the accelerated preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and other concrete steps. "We will continue to spare no effort," L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "in preserving detente and all the fine things that came out of the seventies, in seeking a move toward disarmament, in supporting the peoples' right to free and independent development and in preserving and strengthening peace."

In the new, more complex conditions the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will not let up in the struggle for detente, the struggle to ease military confrontation in Europe.

U.S. Disregard for Principles

LD301416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1323 GMT 30 Jul 80

["Facts Against Lies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 30 (TASS)--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The world is widely marking the fifth anniversary of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe held in the capital of Finland, Helsinki. The anniversary is also being marked in the United States but it is being done in a manner distinctive to the present Washington administration, whereby and pretext should be used for anti-Soviet inventions and slander. Delivering a wide-ranging speech at a ceremony to mark the anniversary, U.S. President J. Carter launched a hail of attacks on...the USSR accusing it of "aggressive actions" undertaken "in other regions."

There is no need to reject these absurd inventions since numerous facts and the whole course of international events convincingly testify that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, faithful to their principled policy of peace, provide an example of active, purposeful and consistent struggle for the speediest and fullest possible realization of the Helsinki accords.

But since the U.S. President is publicly attempting to convince the world of his energetic concern for the realization of the Helsinki accords, it must be said straight out: Mr J. Carter really has no need to seek negative facts on this score beyond the borders of the United States--it is enough to turn to the policy of Washington itself and to compare that policy with the principles laid down in the Helsinki Final Act.

The first lines of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki stress that the participating states are filled with determination "to extend, deepen and make progressive and stable the process of detente." But how can Washington's foreign policy line be tied up with this most important task, since Washington has taken a course toward destroying at any price the military balance which has taken shape in the world, to alter it in its favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and to the detriment of international detente and security?

Can the interests of detente be squared with the fact that the United States and NATO, covering themselves with fabrications about a mythical "Soviet threat", are stubbornly hindering the solution of very important problems connected with curbing the arms race, whether this is ratification of SALT II or the problem of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe? How can detente be squared with the fact that Washington and NATO, reason notwithstanding, are continuing a course of an unbridled arms race, as a result of which in 1981 the United States' military expenditure will reach the sum--unprecedented in the entire history of the United States--of $171.5 billion?

As is known, the participants in the Helsinki forum proclaimed the principle of equality of rights and the right of peoples to settle their own fate and the principle of the nonuse of force or threat of force. But how can these principles be aligned with the official policy of the U.S. which is openly proclaiming huge areas of the world as "a sphere of American vital interests" and is again and again demonstrating its desire by any methods, including the use of arms, to subject sovereign countries and peoples to their diktat? We will not refer to history which shows that in the present century the United States, in the name of its own self-seeking political interests, has directly or indirectly resorted more than 215 times to the use of force or threatened other countries with military interference, including on over 30 occasions the use of nuclear arms. But is it not hegemonistic desires to dominate independent states which have dictated such facts of the present day as the undeclared war unleashed by the United States in concert with Beijing against independent Democratic Afghanistan, American aggression in the Persian Gulf, unprecedented pressure on Iran and the unrestrained buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean?

The participants in the Helsinki forum further declared such principles as noninterference in each others affairs, the sovereign equality of states and their sovereign rights, including the right freely to choose and develop their political, social systems. But what do these principles have in common with the political practice of Washington which is striving wherever possible by force to implant and support the most reactionary anti-popular regimes, inspires bloody profascist putches, and attempts--as was the case recently in Grenada--to annihilate physically the leaders of independent states unfavorable to it? How is the fact, let us say, that it is precisely the United States and their special services which were behind the bloody fascist putsch in Chile, which inspired the present military coup in Bolivia, and which encourage and support the junta of executioners in El Salvador, where reaction is planning to eliminate more than 200,000 people in order to establish a regime of terror in the country, compatible with the principle of noninterference in the affairs of others?

The participants in the Helsinki forum proclaimed the principle of cooperation between states, the principle of honest [dobrosovestnyy] fulfillments of obligations in international law. But who is it, if not the United States, who coarsely and openly tramples on these principles? Who, if not the ruling circles of the United States which is trying to foist its will on other states and which has started down the path of economic "sanctions" and is curtailing scientific and technical, cultural and sports links, is going back on the obligations it took on itself, and is infringing the agreements signed by it?

Who if not the United States, is roughly trampling on the principle of respect for the rights of man and basic liberties? We need only recall the recent bloody events in Miami, or the participation of American troops in mass vengeance on the population of South Korea. In a word, whichever way you look at the Helsinki Final Act, it is completely obvious that it is Washington which with all its political practice is roughly and unforgivably trampling on the basic tenets of this document. And if despite all this the U.S. President still thinks it possible to adopt the pose of such a moralist and to teach others how they are to fulfil the Helsinki understandings, it looks like a farce. And no more than that....

Importance of Tourism

LD301538 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 30, (TASS)--"International tourist links of the Soviet Union are constantly developing. They are not a short-time phenomenon, but are of a long-term nature", writes Sergey Nikitin, head of the Main Foreign Tourism Department under the USSR Council of Ministers. In an article published by the magazine VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA (FOREIGN TRADE) on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the European conference in Helsinki, the author writes that five million tourists from 155 countries visited the Soviet Union in 1979 alone, about four million Soviet citizens travelled to 135 countries.

The Intourist's main concern was this year was to receive numerous guests of the 22nd Olympic Games. Programmes of their Olympic tours include, in addition to competitions, extensive acquaintance with the history and culture of the Soviet peoples. "No matter how great is the significance of the Olympic games, they, of course, do not cover all the events this year which are of interest for foreign tourists," the Intourist head points out.

In 1980 the routes of foreign tourists will cover more than 140 cities of the Soviet Union, including the Central European part, the Caucasus, the Baltic regions, Central Asia, Siberia and the Far East. Special tours have been prepared for builders, architects, doctors, farmers, miners, wine makers, and people of other trades and professions.

"An atmosphere of mutual understanding among peoples is of primary importance for a successful development of international tourist exchanges", the author stresses. "We cannot but be concerned over the attempts by the reactionary forces to reverse the process of detente, to reduce to naught cultural exchanges between peoples. The stand of the Soviet Union of this question is clear cut. We regard cultural exchanges among peoples, including tourism, as an integral part of the peace-loving foreign policy of our state".

Zamyatin Comment

LD301654 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 30 Jul 80

["To Continue the Process of Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--"There exists a possibility of continuing the development of the Helsinki accords in the direction of military detente. All preconditions for this exist." This was stated by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Information at the CPSU Central Committee, when he appeared in a television programme devoted to the fifth anniversary of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

"Political detente has already played its role for the normalisation of life in the European Continent," Leonid Zamyatin stressed. "A next step was necessary and such a step was proposed by the Soviet Union in the aspect of military detente."

Touching on the new Soviet peace initiatives Leonid Zamyatin said that the Soviet Union was proposing to study in organic connection the question of medium-range missiles and of the American forward-based nuclear weapons. "This is a single proposal. It cannot be broken up into parts as some Western propaganda media are now trying to do."

"The main thing that must be observed is the principle of equal security. Protecting the security of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet people, our party, our state cannot allow and will not allow the attainment of superiority by the Western powers over the Soviet Union."

"From the outset the Beijing leadership was against the Helsinki accords," Leonid Zamyatin went on. "For five years it is waging a struggle against them, is conducting this struggle under the slogan of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, and taking to pro-imperialist positions, although it is shouting from every street corner that it is defending peace."

"The line of our state, of our party is the further deepening of detente," Leonid Zamyatin said in conclusion.

"The relaxation of tension and practical measures to attain it should be continued. They are realistic. We should continue the process of relaxation of tension together with those states that come out for a continuation of this process."

In his appearance on Moscow television Leonid Zamyatin stated in connection with the events in Afghanistan: "When the United States suffered a defeat in Iran, when the Islamic revolution swept away the shah's regime and came to power, the Carter administration immediately began to plan in its staffs an intensification of the intervention against Afghanistan. Why? Because the U.S.A. wanted to make up for the loss of their military bases, their strongholds in Iran, to try by means of infiltration by interventionist forces to create such conditions, such a regime in Afghanistan that would provide them with strongpoints against the Soviet Union."

Rejoinder to Carter Speech

LD302323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2242 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 July, TASS--We are transmitting the full text of a rejoinder published in PRAVDA today under the headline "Shabby Mantle":

The world public is celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They have decided to "celebrate" it on the banks of the Potomac, too, but to celebrate it in their own way, in the spirit--customary to the present U.S. administration--of whipping up enmity between peoples and falsifying facts and events.

Delivering a speech before guests invited to the White House, President J. Carter launched crude attacks on the Soviet Union. Posing as "a fighter for the rights of mankind throughout the world," the U.S. President instructed other people in "how to live" and advertized the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, which was organized by his administration and which has failed.

The President, as is clear from a REUTER news agency report summarizing his speech, "forgot" the essence of the Final Act--the consolidation of peace, detente and cooperation between peoples.

These verbal escapades by the activist occupying such a high post seem strange to say the least: To don the threadbare cloak of a "struggler for human rights," when the coals of the shattered Negro ghetto in Miami are still glowing and representatives of suppressed Indian tribes accuse the American Government in a petition to the United Nations of genocide! To harp on the right of peoples to noninterference in their internal affairs, when the Pentagon armada threatens the countries of the Persian Gulf with an iron fist and while American commandos invade the territory of independent Iran like a pack of robbers! To orate about the freedom of speech and democracy when for political reasons millions of Americans have been deprived of even the right to watch the Olympic games on television screens! If anything at all really emerges from the latest speech by the President, then it is just one thing: The American administration obviously does not want to use in a businesslike and constructive manner the possibilities for peaceful development the Conference on Security and Cooperation opened up before peoples.

UN SPECIAL SESSION ON PALESTINIAN QUESTION CONTINUES

W. Europe Under Pressure

LD302122 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyov writes:

Results of the voting at the emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian question showed once again who is in fact striving for a just and durable settlement in the Middle East and who is making demagogic statements designed to cover the heightening of tensions in that part of the globe.

It came as no surprise that Israel and the United States, the principal patron of the Zionist aggressor, voted against the resolution confirming the Palestinians' right to create an independent state of their own. It is noteworthy that West European states, members of the EEC, which not long ago declared their intention to advance a Middle East "initiative", refused to express their opinion on the question. On the eve of the session of the Council of Ministers of the Nine at the level of the heads of state and government in Venice, members of the Common Market proposed to submit a resolution to the U.N. Security Council confirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Naturally, such a behavior on the part of the West European allies gave rise to Washington's discontent. Prior to the Venice meeting the United States peremptorily "suggested" that West Europe do not interfere in the problem of the Middle East settlement and make no proposals on the question of the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

The United States argued at the Venice meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries, using the increased dependence of Western Europe and Japan on imported raw materials, partiuclarly Middle East oil, that to resolve crisis problems there is no other way but the policy of imperialist diktat. Washington succeeded that the document, published after the Venice meeting, completely avoided the question of the aggressive plans and actions by the United States in the Near and Middle East.

As a result, representatives of the West European countries kept silent during the voting at the United Nations. They bowed to the rude pressure from the senior partner and actually lined up with the United States and Israel which are pursuing the course towards stalling the solution of the Middle East problem and infringing on the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

U.S. Isolation on Vote

LD310346 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the Palestinian question has adopted a resolution endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the member-countries reasserting the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to national independence self-determination, sovereigrty and to their own independent state. Radio Moscow analyst Sergey Losev comments:

The General Assembly has once more confirmed the basic principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force and has called on Israel to fully and unconditionally pull out from all Palestinian and other Arab territory, including Jerusalem, occupied in 1967. Israel must start the withdrawal not later than 15 November of this year. If Israel does not implement this resolution, the General Assembly has instructed the Security Council to meet and examine the situation and to take effective measures in accordance with Article Seven of the United Nations Charter which envisages the adoption of sanctions. It has been decided not to close the special session but to temporarily adjourn it. The chairman of the General Assembly has been authorized to resume its work should the United Nations member-countries demand this. Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has been instructed to report to the 35th regular General Assembly in September on the implementation of this resolution.

The Israeli and American press are now attacking the nonaligned countries at whose initiative the special General Assembly has been held. Much criticism is being levelled at the part of the resolution which reaffirms the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to take part on an equal basis in all the efforts, discussions and conferences on the question of the situation in the Middle East. The New York TIMES editorially severely criticizes and attacks Secretary General Kurt Waldheim personally. But what for one may ask? Simply because he believes a Middle East settlement is possible only if all foreign troops will be pulled out from all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and if the rights of the Palestinians are ensured. But this is what not only Dr Kurt Waldheim believes and Washington knows this. This is the point of view of all the 112 countries who voted for the General Assembly's resolution.

The Carter administration proved to be isolated at the special session. Only five states--Australia, Guatemala, Canada, the Dominican Republic and Norway--voted alongside the American and Israeli delegations. The New York DAILY NEWS recalls that last November six West European countries, Washington's NATO allies, voted with it against the resolution adopted at the General Assembly on the question of Palestinian statehood. This time, the paper says regretfully, the Americans were not able to achieve full support on the part of the West European countries. And this took place despite official Washington's recent unceremonious pressuring of its West European allies to force them to vote against the resolution. American newspapers report that the State Department has sent letters to the nine members of the Common Market strongly advising them to toe the American line, but with no result. The Nine, like most of the other West European countries, refused to come out against the resolution, leaving the United States in isolation. Of course, it is too early to expect a basic change in the Common Market policy on a Middle East settlement. But one thing is certain. Western Europe is far more concerned about its long-term and energy interests in the Middle East than the present American administration.

ARMY PAPER SCORES 'CEMENTING NEW ASIAN TRIANGLE'

LD241041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 3

[Col A. Leontyev "Military-Political Review": "Sinister Triangle"]

[Text] Funerals are usually held to bid farewell to the deceased. Some participants of the Tokyo funeral ceremony in memory of the former Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira had quite a different aim before them. President J. Carter, as the Washington POST noted, went to Tokyo mainly to meet with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng. Hua himself only went because Carter was going there. So as to be on hand the prime ministers of Australia and Thailand came, as did Ieng Sary the butcher of Kampuchea.

Carter was pursuing his own definite aims. The point is that his attempts to blockade the Soviet Union, to undermine detente and revive the cold war had encountered resistance in Europe even from some U.S. allies in NATO. Where else to "unburden one's soul" if not in conversations with Beijing which openly opposes detente, favors confrontation with the USSR, and states that a new world war is "inevitable" and even "useful."

Beijing, for its part, is concerned by the possible change in the Washington administration as a result of the U.S. presidential elections. It is afraid of missing an opportunity to strengthen military cooperation with America and Hua Guofeng, realizing that Carter was going to Tokyo, hurried there, too.

Their conversation lasted over 1 hour and was termed "unusually frank and agreeable." The conferees tried to keep their frank revelations to themselves since there was no hope that they would be equally agreeable to the public. But information filtered through to the press that attention in the talks was mainly devoted to attempts to cement together an aggressive triangle comprising the United States, Japan and China and directed against the USSR, Vietnam and the other independent Asian states. At the same time direct pressure was brought to bear on Japan with the aim of forcing it to join the U.S.-Chinese campaign aimed at aggravating the situation in Asia by using the spurious thesis of the so-called "Soviet military threat," and of drawing it into the antagonism which the United States and China want to impose on the Soviet Union. Recently such efforts have been producing results. Japan is now striving to move away from that line to which it formerly adhered, namely from the balanced attitude toward the policy of the various major powers. It is steering a course toward the preferential development of ties with the United States and China to the detriment of relations with the USSR.

Meanwhile, the Japanese and those putting pressure on them know perfectly well that there is no "Soviet military threat," and that grounds for cementing together the notorious triangle do not exist. Our country is pursuing a peace-loving policy both in Europe and Asia and is doing everything to preserve and consolidate detente. This truth penetrates the thick, poisonous mist of mendacious propaganda even in the United States. Few Americans believe the fictions about the "Soviet threat" and about the alleged fact that the Russians are "not to be trusted." Here is what the magazine PROGRESSIVE writes on this count: "So, we cannot trust the Russians? But we trust the Germans whom we recently despised for having waged two great wars against the United States, and we trust the Japanese who carried out the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and who, in Franklin Roosevelt's words, covered themselves with everlasting shame. We trust the Chinese whom we condemned just a few years ago in the very same terms as we now condemn the Soviet Union."

Quite recently U.S. officials called Beijing the "sworn enemy," but now, in J. Carter's opinion, it is a "great friend." The need for this friend as a candidate for the sinister triangle is in no way caused by the "Soviet military threat." Coming round after the Vietnam catastrophe, the U.S. gendarme with the aid of weapons, blackmail and threats, is again trying to assert himself in many regions of Asia termed to be a "zone of vital U.S. interests." But this gendarme is no longer relying solely on his own forces. The whole world heard in Vietnam, and recently in Iran, how the death knell has tolled for U.S. hopes on this score. The need for reliable allies and partners has increased. Alongside Japan, Beijing is increasingly being put forward in the role of providing such "support."

In its turn, Beijing has its own hegemonist schemes in Asia, as evidenced by its territorial claims against almost all neighboring states, including the USSR, Mongolia, Vietnam and India, against all lands which at some time Chinese merchants and travelers used to visit. In particular, Beijing would like to "regain" the territory of the Indian state of Assam merely on the grounds that the ruler there once made a present of a rhinoceros to the Chinese emperor and by so doing "paid him tribute."

As they say in the East, there are wishes but no opportunities.... There are no up-to-date weapons. And in order to gain access to the U.S. military arsenal and U.S. military technology the Maoists are flaunting their anti-Sovietism. They are literally dazzling America with smiles. But this is something familiar. In ancient China even an executioner, before cutting off his victim's head, was obliged to smile and even ask his leave. The Maoists are behaving just as politely....

Of course, the American leaders are acquainted with their Beijing partners' treachery and hypocrisy. Why are they entering into a rapprochement with them? Hitler, in his day, justified alliances with such non-Aryan nations as Japan by saying: "The most important thing now is to win. To achieve this aim we are ready to conclude an alliance with the devil himself." Washington is acting according to this principle.

Trying to justify the rapprochement with China, the U.S. press frequently resorts to assertions that the Russians themselves are to blame for this since, had it not been for the events in Afghanistan, Washington would not have approached Beijing. It is well known, however, that U.S.-Chinese cooperation, including military cooperation, began many years ago.

As long ago as 1955 the U.S. Government allowed Jian Xuejian, a U.S. Army colonel and expert in the sphere of missile technology, to return to China. U.S. Navy Secretary Dan Kimball, who was apparently not let into the White House's secret, was indignant: "I would rather have shot this fellow than let him leave the country. He knows too much of value to the United States. In any event he is worth five divisions." And now, according to information from UPI, Jian Xuejian "is playing a leading role in implementing China's ICBM program."

In April last year, again before the Afghan events, the Pentagon recommended that the White House begin selling China the latest weapons systems and modern technology, that it share intelligence data with Beijing and even undertake "parallel military actions." This has to be a long-term program and we can see now how it is gradually being implemented. An agreement was signed in Washington recently on supplying China with much equipment and technology suitable for use both for civilian and military purposes.

And it has now become known a few days after Carter's conversation with Hua Guofeng that a U.S. military delegation, headed by Under Secretary of Defense W. Perry, will visit China this fall. [paragraph continues]

Pentagon officials are conducting negotiations with Chinese leaders on formulating the details of bilateral military cooperation especially on the issue of selling arms to China and making U.S. military hardware available to China.

Everyone has already noticed that, as a rule, every meeting between U.S. and Chinese leaders is followed by acts of aggression. Thus, shortly after R. Nixon's visit to China in 1972 the U.S. Air Force began escalating its piratical raids on Vietnam. Shortly after Deng Xiaoping's visit to Washington China began its invasion of Vietnam last year for which Deng received U.S. consent. The American press viewed this invasion as "revenge for the U.S. defeat."

Recently, by joint U.S.-Chinese efforts, a dangerous provocation was staged on the Thai-Kampuchean border after which the Americans sent large batches of weapons intended for the Pol Pot gangs to Thailand. The Chinese repeatedly opened fire on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], transferred three new divisions to this border and renewed their threat to "teach" Vietnam "a lesson."

After the Tokyo talks, many foreign observers are asking: Did Beijing secure Washington's consent for new incursions by Chinese forces into the SRV and did they agree on new provocations against Kampuchea?

By their joint efforts, the United States and China are striving to weaken India and force it to abandon its independent policy. With this aim they are supplying separatist groupings in India with arms and money and are arming Pakistan. China is massing its forces in the immediate vicinity of the border with India.

Afghanistan has become the target of joint actions by Beijing and Washington. At the Tokyo meeting the situation in that country was discussed and "identical viewpoints" were expressed. Consequently, as has become known, Beijing has already decided to accelerate the delivery, to Pakistan's territory, of arms and ammunition for the gangs being transferred to Afghanistan. This month it was planned to deliver up to 600 tons of arms and ammunition to Pakistan's territory via land routes alone.

The Washington-Beijing-Tokyo axis is becoming a reality and this is causing great alarm primarily in Asia. The Indian NATIONAL HERALD writes: The triple alliance which has been cemented together presents an enormous danger to the cause of peace and stability in the region. The members of the new alliance, in the paper's view, are striving to divide Asia into "spheres of influence."

Meanwhile Beijing is reconciling itself to the role of U.S. junior partner and to its allotted "spheres." But this is only until its militarist teeth grow. When they have grown it will not be slow baring these teeth against U.S. claims to supremacy in Asia. China is feverishly arming itself primarily to implement its own hegemonist designs. In an article headlined "Washington's Risky China Card," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR warns: By encouraging China's militarization, Washington may be confronted in the near future by a situation whereby the Chinese military machine, created with Washington's help, may be directed against the United States.

Meanwhile Japan is primarily developing its economic expansion into Southeast Asia, but sooner or later the mercenary interests of the triangle's partners will clash.

The attempts to cement together a new aggressive triangle threatens the security not only of the Soviet Union and the socialist community states but also of other independent countries. The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted, is a new and dangerous phenomenon in world politics, dangerous for all mankind including the American and Chinese peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOUNTING DEMOCRAT CAMPAIGN TO DUMP CARTER

LD301619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 27 July, TASS--The campaign is mounting within the U.S. Democratic Party ranks against nominating J. Carter as the party's presidential candidate. The main reasons for this, the American press notes, are the sharp increase in discontent with the President's domestic and foreign policy reflected in the latest public opinion polls, and also the loud political scandal surrounding J. Carter's brother, Bill, who was caught illegally accepting large bribes from the authorities of a certain Arab country.

The feelings within the party ranks first influenced the stance adopted by many Democrats in Congress. According to the Washington POST, more than 40 of the party's members in the House of Representatives held a secret meeting at which the question of nominating another politician as the presidential candidate was discussed. Congressman M. Barnes, the spokesman for this group, declared: "It is perfectly clear that if the elections were held now, J. Carter would be defeated." The New York TIMES writes that there is growing concern among Democrats that the President is too weak to win the election.

Senate Democrats are also increasingly active in opposing the nomination of J. Carter as presidential candidate. As an NBC television company correspondent reports, the majority of the party's representatives in the upper house of Congress are inclined to think that the President will be unable to win a second term.

The Bill Carter "affair" and the President's rapidly declining popularity have shaken the Democratic Party elite, among whom chaos reigns, the Washington POST states. The newspaper notes that according to the results of public opinion polls the President is now lagging almost 30 percentage points behind his main rival--Republican R. Reagan. The main source of Americans' massive discontent with the current incumbent of the White House, political commentators are convinced, is his complete inability to solve the country's extremely acute economic problems, and also his shortsighted and openly adventurist foreign policy.

"Events are developing in the worst possible way at the worst possible time," the Washington POST writes, citing a presidential adviser's remark. Many party leaders, the paper continues, are privately or publicly expressing the wish that J. Carter will not be the Democratic Party presidential candidate. The Bill "affair" may be the final straw for the current White House incumbent, especially if you take into account the fact that the poll results "are already a nightmare" for him.

Meanwhile, the U.S. mass media, which are covering the current scandal in a sensational vein, are writing of intensifying demands for the resignation of Attorney General B. Civiletti. As has already been reported, the attorney general has admitted that as far back as 17 June he discussed with the President the "affair" of his brother, which was then under investigation. "The attorney general's surprise admission," the Washington POST writes, "came just a day after he had denied to journalists that there had been any contacts between the White House and the Department of Justice regarding the case. The admission will certainly boost the forces and the arguments of the administration's opponents, who are trying to draw a parallel between the current scandal and Watergate."

PUSTOV VIEWS INTENSIFYING PENTAGON ACTIVITY IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD301509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Militarist Orgy on NATO's Southern Flank"]

[Text] Six major and 20 smaller military bases in Turkey, 16 in Greece, 58 in Italy, 4 bases and several secret radar tracking stations and communications and intelligence stations in Spain.... That is by no means a complete list of the American nests of aggression and espionage on NATO's southern flank. However, even this is not enough for the Pentagon. It is soliciting new strong points, operating with the "carrot and the stick" --in other words, accompanying flagrant pressure with promises of economic and military aid. It has been decided to pay Spain $1.25 billion over 5 years for the lease of bases, and Turkey--$452 million; Greece has been promised $181.5 million, and Portugal--$140 million.

When Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro was asked how things stand as regards the planned deployment of new American naval bases in the estuary of the Angus River or at the Port of Sines (south of Lisbon), he avoided a direct answer and said that at present the United States is "studying the question" of the possibility of creating bases for its aircraft carriers in many European countries. This refers to the aircraft carriers of the American 6th Fleet, which is permanently deployed in the Mediterranean. Washington has no intention of being satisfied with having foisted on Italy, as well as certain other NATO allies, dangerous plans for the deployment of medium range PershingII nuclear missiles and cruise missiles on their territory. It is striving to fill the south European and naval facilities.

The stepping up of Pentagon activity in the Mediterranean is explained by a number of earlier and also relatively new circumstances. For the most aggressive circles of imperialism the significance of this region, located where three continents meet, is determined not only by the fact that by dominating this region it is possible to threaten the security of the southern regions of the Soviet Union and its allies. The Mediterranean is now acquiring equally great significance, in the light of designs being nurtured in Washington and in NATO headquarters to significantly expand the aggressive bloc's sphere of operation. And this in turn is closely connected with U.S. hegemonist plans with respect to southwest Asia and Africa, which are rich in oil and other types of strategic raw materials and occupy an important military-geographic location.

In itself the so-called idea of extending the North Atlantic bloc's "zone of responsibility" to other, more distant regions is not a new one, in the Pentagon and circles close to it, where NATO has always been fostered for many years. Back in late sixties in a report prepared by the Georgetown University (United States) Center for Strategic Studies, for instance, the Persian Gulf is called "NATO's east flank." Of course, this was not done without consideration for the interests of U.S. oil monopolies and the flow of American weapons to the shah's regime in Iran, to which Washington assigned the role of its regional gendarme.

Now it seems that the American administration has decided to strive more persistently to extend the "borders" of the North Atlantic alliance. In the south--to the Tropic of Capricorn and racist South Africa--the last outpost of imperialism in southern Africa. In the east--to the Persian Gulf and even beyond, thereby obtaining the potential to threaten the independent states located along the notorious "arc of crisis" drawn by Brzezinski. [paragraph continues]

These far-reaching designs appear all the more necessary to Washington and the NATO leadership because in recent years events have taken place in southwest Asia and also in the eastern Mediterranean which have indicated the inability of U.S. imperialism, relying on its own forces alone, to dictate its will to other countries and peoples. These events have often followed close behind one another....

The downfall of the shah's regime in Iran and the subsequent definitive breakup of the pro-imperialism CENTO bloc were a mighty blow against America's aggressive plans in the region. Its attempts to find a replacement for Iran in the shape of Turkey were weakened not only by the latter's withdrawal from CENTO, but also by the Greek-Turkish conflict which had arisen earlier because of Cyprus. The asociated temporary halt in U.S. military and economic aid to Turkey led to a deterioration of relations between them. The situation deteriorated still further when Greece, as a token of protest against the actions of a NATO member--Turkey--left the bloc's military organization. The West started talking about the "breach" which had formed on NATO's southern flank.

Thus over an extensive area of the Near and Middle East and southeast Europe a sharp deterioration took place in the strategic, economic and political positions of imperialism, particularly American imperialism. In Iran the United States was deprived of large supplies of cheap oil and numerous military sites where installations were located for electronic espionage vis-a-vis the southern part of Soviet territory. Over a number of years the potential for dangerous U.S. militarist activity in Greece and Turkey was reduced. Anti-American sentiments intensified up sharply in all countries in these regions.

By all appearances it was decided to seek a way out of the situation which had arisen by means of a simultaneous buildup in American military might in both southwest Asia and the Mediterranean. The Pentagon strategists' idea is that control over these contiguous regions is to permit them to carry out relatively rapid maneuvering with major forces, which is particularly important for interventionist plans in the Persian Gulf zone, above all against Iran. The most recent evidence of this is the sending of the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal and several landing ships with 1,800 Marines on board from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Oman. They will join the naval armada which, threatening Iran, is patrolling its shores. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown talks for all to hear about forthcoming "periodical transfers" of aircraft carriers from the Mediterranean to that location.

The concentration of American military might in the Persian Gulf zone is taking place to a considerable degree at the expense of forces deployed in the Mediterranean, which is relatively close to the Indian Ocean. This in turn leads to the redeployment of other major forces, in particular from the American Continent to NATO's southern flank. According to a Washington POST report the Joint Chiefs of Staff are now studying a plan for sending additional air squadrons and Marines to southern Europe. The transfer to southern Europe of squadrons of American jet aircraft deployed in central Europe is also being planned.

In this connection Washington is operating in two directions. First, it is seeking to force its West European partners to exert "additional military efforts" in both the central European and the southern European theaters. Moreover they are being urged to take part in preparing "preventive measures" in the Persian Gulf region, since, the Americans state, Western Europe is more dependent than the United States on supplies of Near Eastern oil, which is allegedly "under threat of seizure" by the Soviet Union. So Washington is trying, little by little, to draw its NATO allies in, first to indirect, then to direct participation in its military adventures against Iran and other countries of Southeast [as published] Asia.

Second, under the pretext of eliminating the "breach" on NATO's southern flank, the United States is trying to turn the Mediterranean into a kind of American lake, and the territories of the allied countries bordering on the Mediterranean into bridgeheads for further military penetration beyond the bloc's borders. For instance, according to the Washington POST, the Pentagon regards Italy as a likely place for the deployment of additional U.S. Air Force squadrons and Marines. The agreement foisted on Turkey last March on "cooperation in the sphere of joint defense" is being used by the United States for the implementation of large-scale military preparations in the Near and Middle East. As Britain's NEW STATESMAN magazine notes, many American military sites in Turkey are located so that they can be used for monitoring the movements and communications of Syrian and Iraqi troops. The Ankara press noted that the agreement turns Turkish territory into a springboard for American intervention against Iran.

Washington and the NATO leadership are now exerting particularly strong pressure on Greece so as to speed up its return to the bloc's military organization, without which the strengthening of its southern flank is considered impossible. The Greek Government is prepared to take this step, but on its own terms, which Turkey resolutely objects to. And without the acceptance of its terms Greece refuses to ratify the agreement on bases which it signed with the United States 3 years ago.

Spain is also being urged to join the North Atlantic alliance immediately. Here the Pentagon is pursuing several goals at once. If Spain becomes a member of NATO, payment for the lease of bases on its territory can be counted as part of the bloc's expenditure on the infrastructure, that is, they can make the European allies pay for them. The need to extend the American-Spanish treaty or conclude a new one will disappear, since the duration of NATO membership is unlimited. Moreover it will become possible to resolve the Spanish-British dispute over Gibraltar, which controls the straits linking the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, by means of turning it into a base for NATO, whose military organization, as is known, is ruled by Pentagon envoys. Finally it would be easier for Washington to obtain from the Spanish Government the "transit services" needed for the rapid shipment of troops and arms from the United States to the Near East and the Persian Gulf zone.

The militarist orgy on NATO's southern flank cannot fail to alarm the peoples of the Mediterranean and contiguous regions. It is becoming particularly dangerous in connection with the continuing calls by Washington "hawks" to "punish" disobedient Iran and "teach a lesson" to patriotic forces in other countries. The Pentagon's buildup of its military presence at the other end of the world from the United States, accompanied by feverish preparations for senseless adventures such as the one that failed ignominiously in Iran in late April, is clear evidence of how far America is prepared to go along the risky path of aggressive actions.

SENATOR JACKSON PRESSURES NORWAY ON NATO STOCKPILING

LD301259 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 3

[M. Knyazkov "Our Commentary": "In the Role of Fixer"]

[Text] To all appearances, undisguised pressure has become the norm in U.S. relations with the West European NATO partners. Not even a fortnight passes without some high-ranking visitor traveling across the ocean to the Old World and setting about persuading Europeans to follow Washington down the treacherous [zybkiy] path of cold war. And now none other than the widely known "antidetente knight" Senator H. Jackson has honored Norway with a visit.

The transatlantic visitor did not force journalists to conjecture about the aims of his visit. In Olso he openly militated for the speediest siting on Norwegian territory of stockpiles of American military materiel, and after meeting with the country's defense minister, T. Stoltenberg, so AFTERPOSTEN reports, he expressed his displeasure that the Norwegian authorities are taking so much time to decide when and where the materiel will be stationed.

In Oslo H. Jackson was acting as the faithful servant of his master--the U.S. military-industrial complex. After all, dragging Norway into the wake of Washington's adventurist militarist policy, inciting it to unfriendly acts against the USSR and generally aggravating tension in the region of the Scandinavian Peninsula primarily benefit the bosses of the American military business. As DAGBLADET reported, citing an American Congressional Budget Office report, if agreement is reached between Norway and the United States on constructing military installations, the work will cost American taxpayers $123 million-$203 million. The money will accordingly find its way into Pentagon contractors' pockets.

However, Jackson's attack on Norway now looks nothing out of the ordinary. In foisting American Army storehouses on the country, Washington has clearly chosen "arm-twisting" tactics. Although Oslo has not yet even taken a decision in principle on the question of these installations, people on the banks of the Potomac are already talking of military construction on a far larger scale than was contemplated before. They are watching plans to put Pentagon military materiel not only in northern Norway, but also in central and southern parts of the country. It is no accident that B. Bruland, chairman of the Norwegian commission considering the question of siting the notorious storehouses, expressed surprise that planning in this sphere "is so far advanced on the American side."

Another thing that is causing the Norwegian public serious concern is the fact that the American storage facilities may house components for tactical nuclear weapons, which are part of U.S. forces' "standard" equipment. It was for this reason in particular that the Norwegian communists' newspaper FRIHETERN wrote that the "storage of American heavy military materiel in Norway is nothing other than a military provocation against the Soviet Union and our own country."

CARTER 'DEMAGOGIC PRONOUNCEMENT' ON AFRICA

LD302110 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 July, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Korochantsev writes:

The statement made by U.S. President Carter in an interview with the American AFRICA REPORT journal sounds as a sample of hypocrisy and demagogy. The President has undertaken to present things in a totally distorted light, to gloss over Washington's aggressive selfish policy in Africa.

He claimed that his administration's aim in Africa is to free the continent from the rule of foreign powers, from the bitterness of racial injustices, conflicts, the burden of poverty, hunger and diseases. Carter mixed his verbiage of America's "love" of Africa with crude slander against the USSR.

But Carter hardly intends to substantiate his verbal "concern for the aspirations and rights of the Africans" with specific deeds. He is clearly concerned over the determination of the peoples of the continent to be master of their national wealth.

The interview of President Carter and the results of the recent tour of Africa by U.S. Vice President Mondale indicate only that the USA is out to consolidate its economic and political domination in that part of the world, to use there the sombre experience of Chile and Bolivia, acting to the accompaniment of its own inventions of "Soviet menace." The real objectives of the USA can be judged by the President's statement that the administration has not only idealistic but also pragmatic causes for its present policy in Africa. He pointed out that Africa is exceptionally rich in natural resources and is of strategic significance for the USA.

The so-called American "efforts for establishing peace and racial justice in African, in particular in the south" boil down so far to an all-round strengthening of the apartheid regime, which is used by the USA as the main tool and stronghold of its expansionism and pressure on the independent countries. It is precisely Washington which sabotages the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations organization and the Organization of African Unity directed at an international isolation of the racialists, ending racial discrimination in the South African Republic and the occupation of Namibia. The real worth of Carter's claims that the USA observes the embargo on arms supplies to Pretoria can be seen from the fact that 40 percent of the weapons, with which the army of the South African Republic is equipped, are U.S. made.

Carter has admitted that the USA does not oppose investments by U.S. companies in the South African Republic. This is quite understandable as U.S. capital is deriving enormous profits in conditions of apartheid, which are favourable to it. Trade turnover between the USA and the South African Republic has already topped four billion dollars. In the African countries, which Carter so much "loves" in his speeches, the USA has not built a single major enterprise, but 350 companies have their plants in the South African Republic.

In invading Africa, Washington is clearly out to fan there the flames of "cold war." The White House is planning to build its military bases in Walvis Bay and Simonstown as well as in some African countries while encircling the independent states. Behind the President's demagogic pronouncements is the same tough line of open interference in the African affairs, but on an even wider scale.

As far as the Soviet Union's policy in Africa is concerned, it is well known. It is a policy of peace and equitable cooperation. "The policy and psychology of the colonialists is alien to us," Leonid Brezhnev said. "We don't hanker after foreign lands, we are not longing for other peoples' wealth. It is the colonialists who are drawn by the smell of oil."

This course has been broadly recognized by the African peoples, which highly value the USSR's contribution to the liberation of the continent from the fetters of foreign oppression.

EFFORTS TO GAIN PORT FACILITIES IN SOMALIA RESUMED

LD301645 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Washington July 30, TASS--The United States has secretly resumed talks with Somalia to secure the right to use a naval base in Berbera. This step is in line with Washington's efforts directed that setting up a network of military bases in the region of the Indian Ocean. FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reported that a Pentagon spokesman announced Tuesday that five American landing ships arrived in the Kenyan port of Mombasa. They carry 1,800 Marines, heavy tanks, helicopters and artillery.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Kenya described the arrival of the American ships in Mobasa as a "working visit". However, the escalation of the U.S. military might in Diego Garcia, the desire to use military bases in Egypt, Oman, and Muscat indicate that, in fact, "working visits" are nothing but a revival of the notorious "gunboat policy". Using this policy Washington intends to put pressure on the countries of the Indian Ocean.

Seeking to justify its militaristic aspirations, Washington speaks about the protection of the "U.S. vital interests", stressing the need "to protect oil routes from the countries of the Near and Middle East." This demogogy is designed to cover the true aims of American imperialism: to build up NATO's military capabilities not only within the sphere of the bloc's operations but also beyond its bounds--all regions of the world where the imperialist interests are threatened.

RECALL OF U.S. AMBASSADOR FROM ETHIOPIA VIEWED

LD302013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1801 GMT 30 Jul 80

[From the International Diary Program presented by Viktor Levin and Andrey Ptashnikow]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that Chapin, the U.S. ambassador in Addis Ababa, has been recalled. This fact is viewed as yet another reflection of the worsening relations between the United States and Ethiopia. A dispatch by a UPI correspondent tries to place responsibility for this negative development in U.S.-Ethiopian relations on to the Ethiopian revolutionary authorities. In particular, they are blamed for strongly criticizing U.S. foreign policy in Africa and Asia.

But Washington is clever at placing the blame on other people. Not from the position of the U.S. ruling circles, one cannot but note that the worsening began immediately after the overthrow of the monarchical regime. The United States came out actively on the side of the internal and external enemies of the revolution. It is well known, for example, that the U.S. authorities stood behind Somalia when it committed aggression against Ethiopia. Now Washington makes no great secret of its desire to acquire land on Somali territory to set up a military base, which would be aimed against Ethiopia and other countries emerging under the banner of the national liberation struggle.

'WEEK OF AID TO AFGHANISTAN,' U.S. AFGHAN POLICY HIT

LD301436 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The United States and China continue to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs. They give open support to terrorist gangs raiding the country's territory from neighboring Pakistan. The gangs murder activists of the People's Democratic Party and intimidate the population.

They poison children with nerve gas, put out their eyes and cut off their arms behead teachers and commit other atrocities. It is an acknowledged fact that without Washington's and Beijing's support the terrorist gangs would have ceased to exist long ago. The Afghan Government is making every effort to get life in Afghanistan back to normal. It is carrying out social and economic reforms, including an agrarian reform and a campaign to liquidate illiteracy. Our observer, Mikhail Nepesov, has written the following story:

The trend of events in Afghanistan greatly annoys those who planned armed aggression against the country. Washington and Beijing refuse to recognize their pawns have lost the game, they continue to aggravate tension using every means at their disposal: misinformation, slander, blackmail and stepped-up arms delivery. The same purpose is set by the week of aid to Afghanistan proclaimed by the White House. Who is it the soft-hearted gentlemen in Washington want to help? The Afghan schoolchildren who were poisoned with the war gas that smelled of ripe apples? Probably not, because the flasks that contained the gas bore the mark "Made in the USA." Or maybe Washington has decided to give aid to the families of the members of the Afghan national field hockey team who were killed by hired murderers? Not at all. The administration in Washington cares for none but those who are sowing death and destruction in Afghanistan, that is, the bandits that infiltrate the county from Pakistan and China. During the so-called week of aid it will push the collection of funds for the purchase of new submachine guns, containers of poison gas, guns, mortars, jeeps with flame throwers, tanks and ground-to-air rockets.

So the week of aid to Afghanistan proclaimed by Washington is only adding to the tension of the Afghan borders, as could have been expected. It would be better by far if Washington sponsored weeks or months of quite another nature, say a week of withdrawal of United States aircraft carriers from the Persian Gulf or a month of noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, or a month of withdrawal of American troops from South Korea which, by the way, Jimmy Carter promised before being elected President.

Washington is loath to hold weeks that might promote world peace. Instead, it clutches at any pretext to sharpen international tension and fan anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan hysteria. This is what has prompted its latest hypocritical campaign, the week of aid to Afghanistan. Washington does not advertise the fact that the recipients of the aid are not the Afghan people but the worst enemies of the Afghan people, though the White House calls them freedom fighters and national liberation forces. According to the American magazine NEWSWEEK this policy is nothing but the height of demagogy.

IRANIANS ON HUNGER STRIKE OUTSIDE WHITE HOUSE

LD301406 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 30, TASS--Representatives of the organizations of local Iranians have begun a hunger strike outside the residence of the U.S. president, the White House, in protest against the brutal repression by the police against participants in a demonstration of supporters of the Iranian revolution. They demand the immediate release of 169 participants in the demonstration which was held in Washington last Sunday. By decision of the local judge, the Iranians are still kept in police detention. The American authorities threaten the arrested with expulsion from the United States.

The streamers, were brought by the participants in the hunger strike, run the slogans "We Support the Revolution in Iran", "The CIA Hands Off the Moslem Countries."

MUSKIE STATEMENT ON USSR FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES CHIDED

LD301818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Muskie, U.S. secretary of state, has made a statement containing attacks on the USSR's foreign and domestic policies. Muskie alleges that the Soviet Union is violating the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and in particular in the field of human rights. Here is a commentary by Igor Charikov:

During the drafting of his speech, the secretary of state was seemingly guided by the very simple principle that attack is the best form of defense. It is difficult to explain in any other way why it was necessary to suddenly resume the infamous crusade in defense of human rights beyond the borders of the United States.

It is known that the fifth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the historic Final Act will be marked the day after tomorrow. The White House considered this to be a suitable pretext for a fresh campaign. An impression is being created that the Washington zealots of human rights have not assimilated the lessons of the recent past when they were reminded of the English saying: Charity begins at home. By the way, they have been reminded of it by Americans themselves who have perceived, in the noisy campaign of slander against the socialist countries and primarily against the Soviet Union, a concealed attempt to divert their attention and the attention of the public of other countries from the glaring, daily, and shameless violation of civil rights of national minorities in America and of the socioeconomic rights of millions of working people.

The smokescreen of the struggle for human rights is intended also for another purpose: Precisely for instilling hostility and mistrust toward the Soviet Union, for reviving the atmosphere of the cold war by which it would be possible to justify the increase in defense expenditure, and to persuade Americans of the need to improve and develop new types of armaments. However, the smoke soon disappeared and the plans appeared in all their ugliness. Moreover, the initiators of the campaign for human rights found themselves in the pillory.

This is the lesson of the recent past which can also be expected in the future by those who believe in their own infallibility and who are trying to stubbornly prove it. In the same way, the White House is continuing to disregard the opinion of the world's public which accuses the present administration of deeds completely contrary to the Helsinki ideals. In this event, what does the secretary of state hope to achieve by trying to lay the blame on somebody else, as the saying goes?

The peoples of the world are primarily interested in deeds and not words. And if the leaders of the administration are so anxious to remind us of the Final Act then they should not devalue the concept of human rights by slander and cock-and-bull stories, but should strive toward safeguarding the primary right of man, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, the right to life and peace.

KOMMUNIST DISCUSSES 'NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF POLICY'

LD301228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 30 Jul 80

["A. Dangerous Partnership"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 July (TASS)--"The negative influence of China's policy on the international situation is growing," writes KOMMUNIST, the journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

"Beijing's pro-imperialist line, which originally appeared in the struggle against the 'two superpowers', has now brought it into a close bloc with the imperialists, which is no longer being expressed in declarations but in joint or parallel actions. Both sides view such a policy as a long-term one and, in essence, are proposing China's military and political cooperation with the United States and other imperialist powers. Beijing is already participating in the realization of imperialist plans for combatting socialism and the national liberation movement of the peoples. Following the perfidious attack on Socialist Vietnam it has joined in the aggression against Democratic Afghanistan."

"American, Japanese, West German, British and other monopolies are showing readiness to invest tens of billions of dollars in China. Under the present policy of Beijing these funds, of course, will be directed mainly towards the further militarization of the country," continues the journal. "The Chinese rulers are not abandoning the former Maoist conception of the inevitability of world war. They preach that the coming decade will be even 'more stormy', and that the possibility of 'the flare up of a new world war will increase.' But they again reckon to use the 'breathing space' for building up their military potential which already includes an intercontinental missile."

"Beijing is expanding the framework of the anti-Soviet 'broad international front', and is striving to draw into it not only the capitalist and developing states but also individual communist parties."

"Modifying Maoism, the Beijing upper crust is maintaining its anti-socialist great power essence, and is making it more flexible and attractive as [word indistinct] and imperialism are making new steps in their unification against the USSR, world socialism and the revolutionary movement."

KOROLEV ON LEADERSHIP RESIGNATIONS, INSTABILITY

LD301744 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] China's Premier Hua Guofeng and his five deputies are to announce their resignation at the National People's Congress due to meet in Beijing next month. This was stated by the Deputy Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Li Xiannian in an interview with the New York TIMES. Our observer Vladimir Korolev comments:

Beijing claims that the coming changes at top level have the aim of establishing a collective leadership in the country. But observers tend to regard them as indications that the struggle for power in China is on the increase. They recall how Mao Zedong repressed Deng Xiaoping and other old party workers whom he regarded as his potential rivals. In the same interview with the New York TIMES Li Xiannian said a trial would begin this autumn of the gang of four, that is Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, and three other comrades in arms of the late helmsman. There are two rival factions in China's high echelons of power; one, the group of Deng Xiaoping consists of old party workers. They are also called pragmatists or a modernization group. The other is made up of people brought to the fore by the Cultural Revolution--Hua Guofeng among them.

The struggle for the key positions in Chinese leadership also involves party officials at local levels. When the leading Chinese newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY analyzed the makeup of provincial bodies of government it said they had been more than 50 percent renewed in recent times. But the Japanese paper ASAHI feels that the influence of people promoted by the Cultural Revolution is still pretty strong.

The instability on the political front has a bad effect on the national economy and living standards. According to Chinese leaders themselves more than 100 million people in the country don't have enough to eat and 20 million are jobless, yet the Chinese are urged to tighten their belts still more in order to ensure rapid headway for the four modernizations program. Beijing says the program provides for the development of industry, farming, science and technology and the military sphere, but the accent is clearly on militarization. Although there have been outward differences among the ruling elite in their approach to Mao's ideas and the modernization program there is no reason to speak of demaoization in China. For all intents and purposes the leaders continue to adhere to the theories of Mao Zedong, who regarded war as a means of elevating China to dominant positions in the world. The continuing strive for power and the wild swings by the Beijing leadership on political and economic matters has produced an atmosphere of mistrust, apathy and pessimism at the grassroots level. Foreign correspondents in Beijing mince no words in stating the absence of stability and unity in China.

JOURNAL DISCUSSES STRATEGY VIS-A-VIS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD291110 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, 29 July, TASS--"The foreign policy strategy followed by Beijing vis-a-vis the developing nations constitutes at present an important addition to the anti-socialist strategy of imperialism", says the Soviet journal PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA (THE PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST).

Analysing the strategic aims of China's foreign policy with regard to the developing countries, the journal points out that country's desire to become the leader of these nations "to rely on them in the struggle for hegemonistic aims on the international arena". Beijing would like above all "to isolate them from the USSR and other countries of the socialist community" and in such favourable--for Beijing--conditions to weaken the young states to make them obedient to it.

"Pursuing this objective," the journal continues, "China intends to undermine the movement of the developing countries for peace, detente and security; to draw these countries into the arms race in order to slow down their economic and social progress", and to increase "the likelihood of conflict situations and wars". Beijing's special stake is on nationalism and racism.

Beijing's major strategic objectives include pentration into "international organisations and movements of developing nations to undermine them from within and to influence on them", the journal says further. It points out that an important role in Beijing's plans is assigned to "conquering the markets of the developing countries and tying them up to the Chinese economy".

DPRK ASSEMBLY REITERATES 'DETENTE' COURSE; SOVIET RESPONSE

LD301456 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--The Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic addressed to the parliaments of all the countries of the world a letter expressing a profound concern over the situation that has developed on the Korean Peninsula, and reiterating the course of the DPRK Government towards detente in Korea and peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis without the interference of external forces.

The letter from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK cites facts demonstrating that the main responsibility for the sharpening of the situation in Korea rests with the Seoul regime and its overseas patrons who are engaged in broad-scale military preparations whipping up a war psychosis and resorting to tough reprisals to supress the will of the South Korean people for national reunification.

It is stressed that the main obstacle preventing the reunification of the divided country is the presence of the Armed Forces of the United States of America in the south of the peninsula which have transformed South Korea into their military outpost and a nuclear arsenal.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, concerned over the destinies of peace in Korea, calls for an immediate cessation of interference by outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea, a rapid withdrawal of all foreign troops from the south of the country and granting the Korean people the right to decide the question of the reunification of their country.

Presidents of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov and Vitaliy Ruben have sent a response letter to the President of the Permanent Standing Council of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK Hwang Chang-yop. The letter expresses agreement with the statement that the main responsibility for the worsening of tensions in the Korean Peninsula lies on the Seoul regime and the U.S. imperialism which have turned South Korea into a military outpost which poses a real threat to peace and security in the Far East. The presence of the U.S. Armed Forces in the south of Korea constitutes the main obstacle preventing the implementation of the cherished aspiration of the Korean people--reunification of their country.

The consistent efforts on the part of the DPRK aimed at achieving the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem meet with full support of the Soviet Union, the letter says further.

The Soviet people are of the view that the Korean affairs must be decided by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, by peaceful democratic means. They condemn the arbitrariness and the atrocities of the Seoul regime which, with the help of its overseas patrons, has drowned in blood the people's uprising in Kwangju and other South Korean towns. The Soviet people also call for an end to the mass terror and assassinations, for observance of the most elementary human rights and democratic freedoms in South Korea.

On behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the letter expresses full support for the efforts of the DPRK Government aimed at easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and peaceful unification of the country on democratic principles.

VINOGRADOV: KOREA 27 YEARS AFTER ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

LD301531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVESDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Commentator's Diary": "Solidarity With the Korean People"]

[Text] The traditional international month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis, held in accordance with a WPC decision, ends 27 July. On this day 27 years ago the aggressors, unable to break the resistance of the DPRK people, were forced to sign an armistice agreement.

The bloody war, which lasted 3 years, was a severe test for the young republic. But its people passed that test with honor, displaying courage and heroism and relying on the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The Seoul regime and its trans-oceanic patrons, having set themselves the goal of uniting Korea by means of military force and eliminating the Korean people's revolutionary gains, suffered a cruel defeat.

After successfully healing their severe wounds resulting from the military incursion, the DPRK people embarked on building socialism in the country. But they have had to carry this out in complex conditions. As before, the Korean Peninsula is split into two parts, and this is contrary to the people's national interests and poisons the political atmosphere in the Far East. The Seoul puppets, who only hold on to power with the help of American bayonets, are whipping up an atmosphere of tension on the peninsula. The main obstacle in the path of the country's peaceful unification is still the presence in South Korea of the nearly 40,000-strong U.S. occupation corps, equipped with sophisticated military hardware, including nuclear weapons.

However, even in these difficult conditions the DPRK Government continues its efforts aimed at the motherland's peaceful unification. Soviet people have profound understanding for and sympathy with the Korean people's desire to restore their national unity. Resolute and unfailing support for this courageous struggle has been clearly manifested during the solidarity month which ends today. At assemblies, meetings and rallies held all over the country within the framework of the solidarity month Soviet people have declared their support for the DPRK Government's concrete proposals aimed at the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis without any outside interference.

JAPAN EMBARKING ON PATH 'DANGEROUS' FOR PEACE

LD302212 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 July, TASS--TASS observer Nikolay Viktorov writes: Japan's ruling circles have, in all evidence, passed over from calls for increasing the country's militarization to action. The advocates of a speedy revival of militarism are by no means stopped by the constitution, which has proclaimed Japan's renunciation of war for all times as a method of resolving international conflicts, renunciation of national armed forces.

Over the recent ten years, Japan has annually increased its military budget on an average by eight per cent. At present, it ranks sixth in the world as regards military spendings. Japan's army is one of Asia's strongest.

Japanese ruling circles have gone the other way even further in implementing their ambitious plans. In answer to the demand of the National Defence Agency, the government has decided to increase the military budget for the fiscal year of 1980-1981 to reach the post-war record sum of 2,500,000 yen. In other words, military spendings will be increased by almost 10 per cent.

It is quite obvious that Japan is embarking on a path dangerous to the cause of peace and security of peoples. This is seen, in particular, from the report of the Foreign Ministry "On Ensuring Japan's Security in the Eighties." Japan's diplomatic department has quite openly come out in support of the course for militarization. Referring to the demand of the USA, the Foreign Ministry declares for a speedy strengthening of the country's defences, through fulfilling the current five year military programme ahead of schedule, increasing spendings on the maintenance of U.S. troops stationed in Japan. It is also proposed to sound out the possibilities of sending abroad Japanese personnel for participating in operations for maintaining peace in the areas of conflicts, including the operations of the U.N. forces, although it is prohibited by the Japanese Constitution.

At hand is a detailed military programme, with which only the most open proponents of revival of militarism dared to appear in Japan until now. It must be pointed out that some Japanese political figures are trying to explain the sharp tilt towards Japan's participation in the arms race, which is accelerated by the Pentagon, by the allegedly growing feelings in that country in favour of creating a powerful armed force. But these explanations are far from the truth. As the public opinion poll which was held by the newspaper ASAHI the other day has shown, only three per cent of the polees believe that the defence problem is of paramount significance for Japan, while an overwhelming majority does not think so.

But the authors of the "report" could not care less, apparently, about the real feelings of the Japanese people. It looks like Kasumigaseki has decided in answer to the calls by its overseas partner to give up its former "peace diplomacy" and pass over to "positions of strength" diplomacy. But such a course is hardly likely to bring about favourable results.

MORE CONSISTENT JAPANESE LINE URGED ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD301007 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 3

[Yu. Maksimov article: "Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] A major contract has been signed between the all-union Promsyryeimport foreign trade organization and four Japanese firms. It is a case of supplying the Soviet Union with 750,000 tons of large-diameter steel pipes destined for the construction of main gas pipelines linking the West Siberian deposits with the European part of the USSR.

The Japanese pipe suppliers, and--namely, major companies like Sumitomo metal industries, Nippon steel, Nippon (Kokan) and Kawasaki steel--have undertaken to deliver this year and early next year 50,000 tons more pipes than stipulated by the initial delivery volumes. Despite the unfavorable climate artificially created by U.S. efforts in the sphere of international economic relations, Japanese businessmen, guided by sober considerations of business partnership, have set about concluding the important deal and promoted the positive solution of the question of granting credit from the Japanese export and import bank for the delivery of large-diameter pipes to the USSR.

For our country cooperation with Japan as, indeed, with other countries, is one way of accelerating the development of production forces and resolving important national economic problems. This, of course, does not mean that the USSR is unable to resolve independently any of the problems facing it. [paragraph continues]

In this connection one recalls Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the questions of the chief editor of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI. L.I. Brezhnev said in particular: "I would not want your newspaper's readers to form the impression that the Soviet Union cannot develop by its own efforts the very rich resources of Siberia and the Far East. It is perfectly obvious, and our state's entire history shows it, that we have every opportunity for coping with this task. We use cooperation with other states merely to accelerate the implementation of our plans for the development of these regions."

Business partnership with the USSR also promises great advantages to Japan. This is acknowledged, in particular by the Tokyo newspaper SANEKEI SHIMBUN in speaking of the development of Siberia's resources. "First," the newspaper noted, "Siberia is promising to us from the viewpoint of Japan's provision with raw materials. Second, it is essential to pay serious attention (to cooperation with the USSR--Yu.M.) from the viewpoint of expanding our export markets...."

And it is no accident that the volumes of mutual trade cooperation have been increasing with every passing year. While during the term of the first 5-year agreement (1966-1970) total Soviet-Japanese trade turnover was R2.6 billion, in the period during which the second agreement was put into effect (1971-1975) it was already R6 billion, and under the third agreement it will top R10 billion.

Unfortunately, Japanese policy with regard to building up business contacts with the USSR is characterized by inconsistency and contradictoriness. Thus, despite the obvious need, to this day there is no intergovernment agreement between the two countries on economic cooperation covering the long term. This is leading to the point where Japanese companies are operating under less favorable conditions than their West European rivals producing similar output but receiving privileges and support from their own state banks and other departments in accordance with the long-term economic agreements concluded with the USSR on a government basis. The enormous potential for developing trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan are far from exhausted. The interests of the two countries demand that the prospects for these relations' development should be made clearer, which would promote their greater stability.

PRAVDA NOTES LDP CHOICE OF SUZUKI AS NEXT JAPANESE PREMIER

LD231547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Leader Elected"]

[Text] Tokyo, 15 July--Zenko Suzuki has been elected the new chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan [LDP]. The relevant party leadership decision was approved today by a general meeting of the LDP parliamentary deputies.

During the many-sided behind-the-scenes negotiations, Suzuki was nominated by the late Prime Minister Ohira's faction and was supported by the influential Tanaka and Fukuda groupings.

At the extraordinary session of parliament--where the LDP has a majority in both chambers--opening on 17 July Suzuki will be elected the country's new prime minister.

Z. Suzuki is 69. He has been a parliament deputy continuously since 1947. In the past he has held, in various governments, the posts of minister of post and telecommunications, health and welfare, and agriculture and forestry. Before being elected party chairman he headed the LDP Executive Committee. In talks with journalists Suzuki has made it understood that when he heads the government he will continue Ohira's policy.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SALUTE INDIAN LEADERS ON SPACE PROGRAM

LD310739 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

We cordially congratulate you on an outstanding achievement of Indian science and technology. India's launch of the artificial earth satellite Rohini is a shining proof of the talent and diligence of Indian scientists, engineers and workers. The Soviet people rejoice at this new success of the friendly Indian people in the field of space research with peaceful aims, as well as at the fruitful cooperation in this field between the Soviet Union and India, during which joint launches of the Indian sputniks Aryabhata and Bhaskara were carried out.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

AFGHAN REBEL CLASHES WITH BALUCHIS REPORTED

BK201359 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Residents of Baluchistan Province of Pakistan fiercely clashed with Afghan anti-revolutionary groups stationed there on 13 and 14 July, according to Lebanon's AL-CHAKR newspaper, quoting knowledgeable sources in Islamabad. The clashes were due to the atrocitities and theft committed by Afghan bandits against Pakistani farmers. The clashes resulted in some deaths. The people of Pakistan are deeply concerned at the excesses committed by the Afghan anti-revolutionary groups.

Baluchi and Pashtun student organizations and other progressive organizations have demanded that the authorities eliminate Afghan anti-revolutionary groups from Pakistani soil. But Pakistani military contingents side with the armed bandits. Pakistani student organizations have gone on strike in connection with Baluchistan events.

NAKARYANOV STRESSES DEFENSE OF ISLAM BY AFGHAN REGIME

LD301427 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 3

[APN special correspondent Vladimir Nakaryakov Kabul dispatch: "The True Face of the 'Defenders of Islam'"]

[Text] These days in Kabul events are taking place which are of decisive significance for the country's future. The teachers' and doctors' congresses, which discussed urgent problems of education, the elimination of illiteracy and the Afghan people's health protection, have ended. An international meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan called on the initiative of AAPSO has been held.

After this there was a ulema conference in Kabul, attended by about 600 theologian-scholars and religious figures from all the provinces. In his address to them, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] gave a detailed account of relations between the state and the Islamic religion, which is respected and maintained by the republic's government like other faiths.

For their part the conference participants expressed their support for the people's government and condemned the subversive actions of imperialist forces led by the United States and counterrevolutionaries' intrigues. They highly appraised the Soviet aid to Afghanistan, including military aid, which was needed to defend the DRA's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The actions of the revolution's enemies the theology scholars indicated, "flagrantly contradict the principles of Islam." And yet it is the very "defense of Islam" which imperialist propaganda has chosen as its main trump in its campaign against the Afghan revolution.

The local newspapers recently reported the unsuccessful attempt to blow up one of the Muslim shrines, the 15th-century Hazrat Ali cathedral-mosque in Mazar-e Sharif. The bandits were placing the explosive in one of the mosque's apses when they were seized by people's militia personnel. And a few months ago on the territory of the farmstead of (Khodd), which occupies some 600 hectares near Jalalabad, bandits pillaged and barbarically destroyed one of Afghanistan's few open-air museums, a priceless, historic Buddhist monument.

The list of the bandits' acts of villainy could continue. Thousands of families have lost their breadwinners. Armed, trained and inspired by the forces of world imperialism and reaction and also the Chinese hegemonists. The new-found defenders of the Afghan people are robbing and murdering innocent people.

Afghanistan's people are responding to this terror by rallying even more around the People's Democratic Party and with weapon in hand are defending the gains of the revolution. The irreversible nature of the social transformations in the DRA is obvious. Opportunities for counterrevolutionary activity have narrowed sharply. As Majid Sarboland, minister for information and culture, recently stated, counterrevolutionary attacks are only taking place in isolated provinces now. The situation in the country has stabilized.

AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN DUSHANBE 18 JUL

LD301315 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report: "Soviet-Afghan Friendship Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of international friendship in Dushanbe on 18 July provided graphic new evidence of the strengthening cooperation between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. Members of a delegation of representatives of the public of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] which is in Tadzhikistan took part in it.

The expanding contacts between the two countries were described in detail by M. Karimova, chairman of the Tadzhik Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, who opened the meeting.

"The language of friendship needs no translation," she stressed. "This is doubly true of immediate neighbors--Farsi-speaking Tadzhiks and Afghans. (Khush omaded!)--welcome!--sounds the same in both Tadzhik and Afghan."

R. Dadaboyev, chairman of the Tadzhik branch of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society and the republic's minister of culture; M. Khamidov, leader of a team of automatic lathe operators at the Dzerzhinskiy Tadzhiktekstilmash plant; and Z. Akhmedova, a student at the Tadzhik V.I. Lenin State University, devoted their speeches to the traditional friendship linking the Soviet Union with the young Afghan republic. M. Isayeva, an actress at the Tadzhik A. Laakhuti State Academy drama theater and people's artist of the republic, who has visited the DRA on four occasions as a member of creative delegations, spoke of the creative cooperation between the artistic masters of Tadzhikistan and Afghanistan.

Tadzhikta director Z. Nasriddinov, member of the Presidium of the Tadzhik Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, presented the guests with albums of photographs recounting the Afghan delegation's stay in Tadzhikistan.

(Makhram Ali), leader of the delegation of representatives of the DRA public, who was warmly greeted by those present, mounted the rostrum.

"During our stay on Soviet soil we have seen for ourselves that Soviet people, including the inhabitants of the Central Asian republics, enjoy all the rights granted by the USSR Constitution. Everything we have seen exposes the fabrications of bourgeois propaganda which is attempting to drive a wedge into Soviet-Afghan friendship. We will show the albums of photographs presented to all members of the delegation by the Tadzhikta collective to our fellow countrymen. These photographs are a graphic illustration of the Tadzhik people's successes achieved during the years of Soviet power.

"We are sure," (Makhram Ali) stressed, "that with the aid of the USSR--the Afghan people's loyal friend--and of other friendly states we will turn our land into a region as flourishing as Soviet Tadzhikistan. We prize friendship and cooperation with the USSR, which came to our aid in our days of ordeals.

"Back home we will describe flourishing Tadzhikistan, which during the years of Soviet power has become one of the major industrial and cultural centers of Central Asia."

Those taking part in the meeting greeted with applause the performances of people's artist of the USSR D. Murodov, people's artist of the Tadzhik SSR B. Akhmedova, and other leading artistic masters of the republic who performed Tadzhik and Afghan melodies, songs and choreographic works.

The meeting merged into a graphic demonstration of the Soviet and Afghan peoples' indestructible friendship.

INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD310805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov answer to readers' letter under the rubric "A Reader Asks": "Deepening Collaboration"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] The latest session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been reported in the press. I would like to hear in greater detail about the concrete results of the commission's work. [signed] V. Kozyrev, Rostov-na-Donu.

Budapest--in the course of the session, which was held in the Hungarian capital, measures in inplementing the long-term program for the development of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and Hungary up to 1990 were examined.

The commission approved main directions for cooperation in a number of sectors. As well as heavy and transport machine building, these relate to the automotive and electrical equipment industries, the production of medical equipment, the output of production lines for packing and packaging mineral fertilizers, and the manufacture of equipment for the light, food and pharmaceutical industries and other sectors. In all the number of machine-building subsectors included in the long-term program has reached 11.

For instance, main directions for the development of specialization and corproduction in machine tool building were sined. The proportion of specialized articles in the exchange of machine tool building output will be 80-90 percent. Here Hungarian enterprises will focus their efforts on the output of eight types of metalworking tools, four types of forging equipment and two types of hydraulic equipment. And Soviet machine tool building workers will supply their Hungarian partners with 64 types of metalworking tools, dozens of other types of equipment and a number of measuring instruments.

The session participants devoted great attention to scientific and technical cooperation measures elaborated by the two countries' ministries and departments. Questions connected with the construction of a number of major projects, including the Paks nuclear power station, in Hungary, with technical assistance from the USSR were also examined.

Bilateral collaboration in the construction of the oxygen converter shop with an annual capacity of some 1.2 million tons of steel at the Danube metallurgical combine is of great significance.

The commission also discussed questions of further expanding cooperation in a number of other sectors of industry and agriculture. The decisions adopted open up new potential for deepening fraternal collaboration in the interests of the peoples of our countries and the entire socialist community.

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH GDR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD301544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow--An agreement was signed here today on cooperation in 1980-85 in the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects in the GDR, and on the supply of equipment for them by the USSR.

LEBEDEVA VIEWS IRAN'S CLAIM TO SHAH'S ASSETS

GF301827 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the Iranian Government has lodged a complaint with a New York court demanding that the $56.5 billion the deposed shah stole and transferred to the United States be returned to the Iranian nation. Radio Moscow commentator Vera Lebedeva writes:

The documents found by the Muslim students following the imam's policy show that the former shah's wealth amounts to at least $100 billion. The source of this mystical wealth, greater than the treasures in Aladdin's cave, is clear to all. The shah stole all this wealth from the Iranian people. According to a French television commentator, the shah always mistook the government treasury for his own personal treasury. He deposited astronomical amounts in American and West European banks. It seems that Iran's former ruler considered these to be safer places to store the wealth he had aquired through improper acts. Apparently, the former shah always feared that sooner or later he would be duly punished for the crimes he had committed against the Iranian people. It is also worth mentioning that the deposed shah was not plundering Iran's wealth alone. He had the cooperation and participation of American monopolies and banks.

American monopolies, namely Exxon and Rockefeller, exploited Iran's oil as if it were theirs. Meanwhile, part of the shah's capital was deposited in the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The Iranian people are facing a calamitous situation because of the policy of the shah and of his American mentors, who impudently plundered and pillaged Iran. Iran's pressing economic and social problems are still pending because their solution calls for great sums of money. These difficulties cannot be overcome with slogans and good wishes alone. Therefore, the money the shah deposited in American banks should be used.

Following the revolution the time has come for this money to be returned and for it to be used, not to satisfy the insatiable needs of the shah's heirs, but to overcome the needs of the toiling Iranian people, insure health and education for all Iranians and overcome the housing crisis. It is not accidental that Iran considers the return of the wealth plundered by the shah as one of its basic demands of the United States and does not consider it possible to overcome the Iranian-U.S. crisis if this demand is not met. The newspaper Tehran TIMES has also confirmed this point.

IRANIAN PRESS, OFFICIALS CITED ON SHAH'S DEATH

LD301926 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran 30 July, TASS--The Iranian press contends that the former shah was liquidated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency on the eve of the study by the Iranian Majles (parliament) of the question of American hostages, who are charged with espionage, and their trial. A special edition of the newspaper ETTELA'AT says that "in the opinion of political circles the plan to kill the overthrown monarch was carried out with the participation of one of the doctors, a CIA agent.

"The CIA killed the shah because it had arrived at the conclusion that after the commencement of the work of the Iranian parliament and before the impending trial of the American spies-hostages the Iranian people would not give up its lawful demand for the extradition of the shah. The CIA had no way out but to kill the shah," the paper stresses.

The Iranian minister of oil, Mo'infar, also expressed his firm belief that the shah had died a violent death. "The United States is involved in his murder," he said.

Member of the Majles and one of the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party Ayat said in an interview to the newspaper Tehran TIMES: "It is not the American hostages whom we want to put on trial but the United States for the crimes it has committed in Iran during the past 35 years."

To settle the problem it is necessary for the United States to return to the Iranian people the wealth plundered by the shah and to promise never again to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, Ayat said.

A meeting of the Iranian Majles was held in Tehran today. Read out at it was a message from American congressmen urging the speediest solution of the question of hostages. The chairman of parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani said in this connection that parliament was now busy with other matters. He said there were "hostile relations" between the United States and Iran. The U.S. Government lies when it says it wants to settle these relations, he stated. Not only is Washington not taking any steps to liquidate the crisis but by its actions it is constantly aggravating it, he went on. This found its expression, for instance, in the freezing of Iranian assets in American banks and in the armed aggression against Iran. The United States is putting pressure on its allies in an attempt to make them join economic sanctions against Iran, he went on. The United States, he added, organised a coup with the aim of overthrowing the existing regime in the country.

BANI-SADR SAYS THREAT OF COUP EXISTS

LD301928 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 July, TASS--Speaking at a meeting in Tehran, President Bani-Sadr said that there existed the threat of a military coup in Iran similar to the one that occurred 37 years ago and brought the shah back to power in the country.

QOTBZADEH DENIES RESIGNING, SEEKING ASYLUM

LD301238 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 30, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh on Tuesday denied rumours launched by Egyptian, Israeli and Western news agencies about his alleged "resignation" and "flight abroad".

On Monday, these news agencies reported from Washington, citing the American Government's listening service, that the Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh "has resigned and asked for political asylum in the United States or in France."

Speaking over Tehran radio, the foreign minister declared: "I am Iranian and a Moslem and I will be remaining in Iran". "The Iranian people is mature enough to ignore the sort of rumour that aims at mobilizing world opinion against the Iranian revolution".

COUP PLOT, USE OF PURGE BY 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS' VIEWED

LD301021 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 30, 25 Jul 80 p 8

[L. Skuratov article: "Iran: Where the Threads of Conspiracy Lead To"]

[Text] Sessions of the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal began in Tehran 19 July in the case of the conspirators who attempted to carry out a coup d'etat. As the Iranian press reported, at its first session the tribunal sentenced to death five Iranian Air Force officers who, according to the planned conspiracy, were to have bombed important state targets in the capital. During the investigation General Mohaqeqi, one of the conspiracy's direct leaders, testified that 17 aircraft were to take part in the bombing. It was planned to seize Mehrabad Airport and to launch an offensive on Tehran from there....

In addition to General Mohaqeqi, who commanded the gendarmerie during the shah's rule, the conspiracy was also headed by General Mehdiyun, former commander of Iran's Air Force. Mohaqeqi has reportedly been executed, while Mehdiyun is under arrest. The commander of a division stationed in Khuzestan and 16 of his staff officers have also been arrested. In all, several hundred people have been put behind bars. The local press reports that the organizers of the conspiracy also included figures from the old regime who have dug in outside Iran--former General Oveissi, chief of general staff under the shah; Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the deposed monarchy, and others.

As the newspaper BAMDAD reports, the Neqab underground organization, whose leader was Bakhtiar, has been exposed. The conspirators intended, if successful, to set up a military council and a military government of plainly pro-American orientation. It was proposed to make Bakhtiar president of Iran.

By all accounts, the cpnspiracy was conceived on a broad scale. According to a New York TIMES report, spokesman for the Washington administration declared that "the Iranian Army officers who tried to carry out a coup last week had links with Iranian opposition groups operating in West Europe and the United States."

Those Iranian officers had links not only with "opposition groups" but also with American officials. "Some American Government employees," the same newspaper reveals frankly, "maintain contacts with Iranians still loyal to Bakhtiar and to other opponents of the present government in Tehran." Supporters of the aforementioned former General Oveissi informed American officials that he had met secretly with Iranian officers to draw up plans for future military operations against Khomeyni. Those officials also know that Bakhtiar and his accomplices have set up an underground radio station which makes regular broadcasts to Iran directed against the present regime in that country. A striking degree of informedness.

It is characteristic that at the very same time the New York TIMES reported Carter's order to send new landing forces to the Indian Ocean. This, the New York TIMES writes, is the first significant transfer of Marines to that region since the unsuccessful attempt in April to free the hostages in Tehran.

The Iranian press in turn points to the following coincidence: The conspirators' action was planned for 9 July, and a squadron of American Phantoms arrived in Egypt at roughly the same time on the pretext of holding joint exercises with the Egyptian Air Force. "In actual fact," Tehran radio points out in a commentary, "this squadron was rehearsing cooperation with the Egyptian Air Force for subsequent combat operations against Iran."

In connection with the uncovering of the new conspiracy demands are being made in Iran for an additional investigation into the circumstances connected with the landing of American troops at Tabas. At a session of the Iranian Majles (parliament) one of the deputies asked: Why was General Baqeri, former commander of the air force, who was arrested on a charge of attempting a coup, freed? Baqeri is the selfsame general who issued the order to bomb and burn the American helicopters and aircraft abandoned by the Americans at Tabas after the failure of the aggressive action undertaken in April.

The suspicious haste with which the operation was carried out gave grounds to suppose that it had thereby destroyed documents which might have compromised Iranian accomplices in that American action. It is not hard to perceive a connection between the failed U.S. attempt to overthrow the regime in Iran and the new conspiracy. It is quite possible that the Iranian conspirators who went undetected after the failure of the operation at Tabas undertook a new attempt to achieve their end with the help of external forces.

The situation in Iran remains tense following the disclosure of the conspiracy. The borders and all the country's airports were closed for 48 hours. This measure was taken in connection with the helicopter flight to Turkey of two pilots who asked for asylum in the United States. Counterrevolutionary elements are trying to complicate the situation still further. They are setting fanatical religious groups against the democratic and left forces and, in particular, against the Tudeh Party, which supports Ayatollah Khomeyni's anti-imperialist policy. Thus, in Esfahan persons unknown seized the local branch of this party. To this same end counterrevolutionary elements are committing acts of terrorism, setting off bombs in public places and engaging in economic sabotage. They are using a purge of the shah's hidden minions from state establishments and from the army to dismiss honest experienced specialists, thereby disorganizing the work of the state apparatus and the country's economic life. And yet at this complex time in its history Iran needs the normalization of its internal political life.

Attempts by certain influential forces in the country aimed at isolating it from its friends, including the Soviet Union, do not work in Iran's favor. These forces systematically carry on propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union and slander its foreign policy in an attempt to distort its character and aims. They wish thereby to direct the Iranian people's vigilance along a false trail and divert their attention from the perfidious actions of American imperialism, which, as the newspaper SOB-E AZADEGAN writes, has suffered tremendous losses as a result of the Iranian revolution and is now undertaking everything possible to restore its lost positions. The attempted coup, the newspaper ETTELA'AT writes, has confirmed once again that the United States is the chief enemy of the revolution in Iran.

The conspiracy has been uncovered. Many of its participants have been seized and rendered harmless. But this certainly does not mean that the enemies of the Iranian people have laid down their arms. On the contrary, they are making painstaking preparations for new acts of aggression. Thus, citing diplomatic sources in New York, the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES reports that in the early fall, that is, before the presidential election, the Washington administration is planning to carry out a further military action in Iran. An important role in it is assigned to the U.S. naval ships concentrated in the Indian Ocean and to the military base on Diego Garcia.

INTENDED CHANGE IN IRANIAN FLAG REPORTED

LD301058 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 30, TASS--President Bani-Sadr of Iran and President of the Majles Hashemi Rafsanjani in a special message announced the Majles' decision to introduce changes into the national flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The green, the white and red stripes will be retained on the flag. The coat-of-arms of the country will be depicted in the middle of the flag on the white stripe. The religious slogan and the date of the victory of the Iranian revolution will be inscribed in white colour on the green and red stripes, respectively.

U.S. BASES IN OMAN THREATEN GULF STATES, 'ESPECIALLY IRAN'

LD301347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 5

[V. Mikhin article: "Washington's Omani Gamble"]

[Excerpts] Reports from the Near East show that the United States has begun creating naval and air force bases in the Persian Gulf. The implementation of American imperialism's plans is being assisted by certain reactionary Arab regimes, especially Sultan Qabus of Oman.

With his aid Washington is seeking to establish control over the Straits of Hormuz, which link the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is precisely from Oman's territory that it is easiest to "straddle" the narrow neck of the straits, through which the bulk of the oil extracted in the region is shipped out.

An American-Omani agreement has been concluded whereby the sultanate will provide the Pentagon with "broader access to its air force and naval bases." In exchange Washington will supply Oman with tanks, armored personnel carriers, aircraft, missiles and other modern weapons.

Justifying this collusion, Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, declared that the United States would use military facilities in the sultanate "only when an emergency arises and only with Oman's consent." He also noted that the agreement is aimed at "strengthening peace and security in the region." The worth of these hypocritical statements is well known: Under cover of similar declarations Oman's territory has already been used in implementing the U.S. subversive operation in Iran.

Washington is attempting to link the presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the Gulf region and its securing of bases in Oman with the Iranian-American conflict and the events in Afghanistan. It is perfectly clear that these are merely the pretext for attempts to establish control over the region's oil-producing countries. It is enough to cite just one example. Back in May of last year--that is, long before the American hostages incident and the introduction of the limited Soviet troop contingent into Afghanistan--FORTUNE magazine published an article describing in detail the possible use of Pentagon "strike forces" in the Near East. Even back then, according to the magazine, the 82d Airborne Division and also the naval fleet deployed in the Indian Ocean were targeted on the Strait of Hormuz.

The construction of military bases on Oman's territory and the transformation of that country into an American springboard certainly create a threat to the independence and national soverefgnty of the Persian Gulf states, especially Iran, and aggravate the situation in this part of the world.

AL-QADHDHAFI FRENCH TV INTERVIEW CITED

ID302030 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 30, TASS--The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that the Soviet Union is a friendly country and that friendship between Libya and the Soviet Union has a strategic, not time-serving character and rests on equality and mutual respect. The Libyan leader was speaking in an interview with the French "France 3" television programme. He stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union fully meet the vital interests of the Libyan people.

Having denounced the Middle East policy of the United States, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that Washington's outright hostility to the Arab people of Palestine and, at the same time, unconditional support of Israel and its aggressive policy vis-a-vis the Arab peoples, the fact that the United States insulted and jeered at the Arab peoples--all that made them seriously consider the idea of using oil as a weapon against their enemies.

GREETINGS SENT IRAQ ON NATIONAL DAY

ID300943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, conveying congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people and to the president personally on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Iraq.

The Soviet Union, the telegram reads, invariably comes out in support of the Iraqi and other Arab peoples struggling for their freedom and independence, against the intrigues of imperialism and the policy of separate deals, for lasting and just peace in the Near East. This is our principled line.

We express the confidence that Soviet-Iraqi relations sealed by the friendship and cooperation treaty will continue to develop for the good of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

In a reply telegram Saddam Husayn expressed gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed to the friendly Soviet people sincere wishes for further successes and progress.

We are firmly convinced, the telegram reads, that the friendly relations which exist between our countries and which were consolidated by the friendship and cooperation treaty will continue to develop. This treaty constitutes a sound basis for the development of relations between our countries and serves as the true direction in the strengthening of these relations.

We confirm, the telegram goes on to point out, that the policy of struggle against imperialism, Zionism and all forces of aggression remains one of the chief features of the Republic of Iraq in the sphere of international relations.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS STORMING OF MONCADA BARRACKS

LD301029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--The friendship of the peoples of the USSR and Cuba is based on the commonality of Marxist-Leninist ideology and loyalty to the principles of proletarian internalism. This was stressed 24 July at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public devoted to the day of the national uprising--the 27th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks.

The keynote speaker--USSR Deputy Minister N.I. Mokhov--noted that the victory of the Cuban revolution and the vigorous tempo of its advance have shown that the force of historical development is always on the side of the people struggling for liberation.

In its struggle and inspired creation Cuba constantly relies on the fraternal aid of the socialist countries, and primarily cooperation with the USSR.

The speech delivered by Maria Regla Hernandez, counselor at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, stressed that the Cubans are sincerely grateful for the unvarying solidarity and all-round support which the Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render to the Cuban people. Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the close alliance and friendship with the USSR are a firm foundation for the successful development of people's Cuba.

Taking part in the meeting were M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations; military leaders and also Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, and a delegation from the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions headed by Rosario Fernandez, organization secretary.

USTINOV CABLES GREETINGS RAUL CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD301031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Marshal of the USSR D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense greetings to Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba on the 27th anniversary of national uprising day]

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and for my own part I send you and the entire personnel of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 27th anniversary of national uprising day.

We are sincerely gladdened by the fact that Cuban servicemen are greeting their national holiday with high indicators in combat and political training. Loyal to the glorious revolutionary traditions of those who stormed the Moncada barracks, they mount vigilant guard over Cuba's independence and sovereignty.

As we celebrate with you the important anniversary, we wish you, comrade minister, and the Cuban servicemen further successes in strengthening the defense capability of your motherland and greeting in worthy fashion the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES UNITY OF SOVIET PEOPLES

LD301343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "In a United Family"]

[Excerpt] Thanks to their developed sense of being a one united family, the tremendous values of socialist culture are the asset of every people. The international wealth, open to all Soviet citizens, not only does not extinguish the distinctive features of a particular nation's culture, as bourgeois propagandists maintain, but, on the contrary, imparts a still brighter glow to its spiritual development.

The further we advance toward communism, the stronger the friendship among the Soviet peoples becomes. Heights of rapprochement and fraternal relations among peoples where national differences no longer rule people's actions have now been achieved. Their actions and our whole way of life are determined by the idea of international unity embodied in the new historic community of people whose name is the Soviet people.

Having grown up in a fraternal family and having been educated by the Communist Party, the USSR's working people build their relationships as true patriots and internationalists. National narrowmindedness and conceit are alien to them. Awareness of their common participation in the historic deeds the Soviet people are accomplishing under the leadership of Lenin's party is strengthening in the course of communist creative work.

Expressing the vital interests of all USSR nations and ethnic groups and directing their will and energy in the name of the triumph of the ideas of communism, the CPSU pays unremitting attention to Soviet people's international and patriotic education and protects the spirit of friendship and fraternity asserted in our country. New potential for this has opened up today, when the Central Committee June (1980) Plenum decision are being implemented. In the course of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress party organizations are called upon to make more active use of the various means and forms of ideological work in the interests of further strengthening the community of the country's nations and nationalities and Soviet society's cohesion.

Our socialist homeland is the home of more than 250 million Soviet people. A home in which more than 100 free and equal nations and ethnic groups live. Rightly proud of its motherland and its wonderful achievements, this strongly cohesive multinational family shows effective solidarity with the proletarians of all countries. One testimony to our loyalty to the ideas of friendship and cooperation is the unswerving observance and dissemination of the Olympic movement's noble principles. It is no accident that Soviet people are viewing the 1980 Olympics as a festival of youth and beauty for all the world and as an important factor strengthening trust and collaboration among peoples.

The country of October stands before all mankind as the stronghold of inviolable friendship among numerous nations and ethnic groups. The USSR peoples are confidently marching toward communism beneath the Leninist banner of internationalism and with the party at their head.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD301448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the homeland's awards.

The Order of Lenin and the Gold Medal of the Hammer and Sickle of Hero of Socialist Labor has been presented to Academician Vernov.

The orders of Lenin were received by the deputy chairman of Gosplan of the USSR, Lalayants; the minister of the food industry of the country, Lenin; the minister of power and electrification of the USSR, Neporozhniy; and Academician Obraztsov.

GEORGIAN, UZBEK PAPERS REPORT PLENUMS, PERSONNEL ACTIONS

LD310705 [Editorial Report] Recent Soviet regional dailies carry reports on obkom plenums, as follows:

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 July 1980 carries on page 4 a 100-word GRUZINFORM report on an Abkhazskiy Obkom plenum, the date of which is unspecified. The plenum reportedly discussed an organizational question and relieved Comrade L.V. Marshaniye of his duties as Abkhaszkiy Georgian CP Obkom secretary and Bureau member in connection with his reassignment. The report also states that Comrades R.M. Butva and O.G. Zukhbaya were both elected Abkhazskiy Georgian CP obkom secretaries and Bureau members.

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 July 1980 front-pages a 1,000-word UZTAG report on 10 July Uzbekistan party meetings. Obkom plenums were reportedly held in Andizhanskaya, Dzhizakskaya and Khoremzmskaya oblasts, all of which decided on January 1981 as the date for the next oblast party conferences. Dzhizakskiy Obkom plenum also discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in raising the efficiency of agricultural production and boosting output quality in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The Khorezmskiy Obkom plenum discussed the admission of young communists into the CPSU and their education, in addition to an organizational question, whereby Z.A. Batyrov was elected secretary of the obkom.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 July 1980 carries on page 2 a 100-word GRUZINFORM report on an Adzharskiy Obkom plenum, date unspecified. The plenum reportedly examined the question of the convening of the 36th Adzharskaya Oblast party conference. A speech was delivered by obkom First Secretary V.R. Papunidze and the plenum resolved to hold the conference 17 December 1980.

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 July 1980 front-pages a 1,100-word UZTAG report on Uzbekistan party meetings held 11 July. Tashkentskiy, Bukharskiy, Samarkandskiy and Surkhandarinskiy Obkom plenums discussed the question of the convening of their next oblast party conferences, all of which will be held in January 1981. The Surkhandarinskiy Obkom plenum also examined an organizational question, electing N.D. Uranov obkom Bureau member and secretary.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRECONGRESS COMPETITION RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

LD301421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee: On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee notes that communists and all the country's working people received with tremendous fervor and patriotic enthusiasm the decision of the Central Committee June (1980) Plenum on the convening of the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people express unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and inexorable determination to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might with shock labor.

Developing the labor activeness displayed in the course of preparations for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, production frontrunners and the collectives of teams, sectors, livestock units, shops, enterprises, organizations and associations are adopting stepped-up socialist pledges and are building up their creative efforts. The nationwide movement under the slogan: "A Shock Finish to the 5-Year Plan. A fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress" is spreading.

Working people at many of Moscow's enterprises have put forward the initiative of fulfilling the 1980 target by the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and ensuring stable work in 1981. The collectives of leading enterprises in Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, the Urals, Siberia and other republics, oblasts, rayons and cities have decided to continue the shock Leninist watch, approach the 26th CPSU Congress with high labor achievements and create a good basis for work in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast workers and employees have pledged to produce all their above-plan output from savings in material and labor resources. An all-union relay race of shock deeds by young people has been announced in the country's Komsomol organizations.

The competitors' main attention is focused on achieving the highest practical results and implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in reports and speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chiarman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the party's economic policy. Patriotic initiatives approved by the CPSU Central Committee are being further developed.

To head the nationwide precongress competition and direct Soviet people's labor and political activeness toward resolving concrete tasks in economic and cultural building is the prime duty of all party, Soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations. The successful completion of the plan for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole will provide firm foundations for the development of the national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan and our country's further economic and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee resolves:

1. To approve the initiative of production frontrunners and labor collectives which have adopted stepped-up socialist pledges and embarked on a shock watch for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee calls on communists, Komsomol members and working people in all sectors of the national economy to follow the example of the competition initiators and mark the party congress with high labor results. In this connection, they must proceed on the basis of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on the need to exert the greatest energy to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, commission and assimilate the production capacities of projects nearing completion in good time, reduce the volume of uncompleted construction and uninstalled equipment and ensure steady work by the national economy in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

2. Union republic communist parties, kraykoms and obkoms, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations must direct political, organizational and educational work toward the extensive involvement of workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, engineers, technicians and employees in the precongress competition.

In the course of the precongress competition it is necessary to struggle with the utmost persistence to improve production efficiency and work quality, speed up the growth in labor productivity, ensure strict observance of the policy of thrift and strengthen labor and state discipline.

Socialist competition is called upon to help in every way to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to direct the efforts of scientists, specialists, inventors and rationalizers toward the resolution of fundamental problems of the technical improvement and intensification of production and the elaboration and introduction of the latest means of mechanization and automation, progressive technology and the scientific organization of labor.

All collectives must elaborate and implement concrete measures for a fitting greeting for ministries and departments and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be to ensure the further development of the coal, oil, gas, metallurgical and machine building industries and the power industry, to expand the range and to improve the quality of consumer goods and to improve the work of transport and capital construction.

It is appropriate for party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations and rural workers to do everything possible to gather in the harvest in a short space of time and without losses, to fulfill plans and pledges for the sale of grain, industrial crops and livestock products to the state, to procure fodder and to conduct the overwintering of livestock in a well-organized way.

3. The CPSU Central Committee stresses that it is necessary to do everything to strengthen the impact of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor upon the achievement of high end results by every working person, every collective and every sector and upon the resolution of educational tasks. It is necessary to approach positive experience with care, disseminate it actively, look on omissions and shortcomings in management practice critically and adopt measures to eliminate them.

Special attention must be directed to the creation of the necessary conditions for the successful fulfillment of pledges and counterplans which have been adopted and to improving methods of economic management. Better use must be made of all forms of go moral and material incentives to participate in competition.

4. The mass information and propaganda media must publicize, flexibly and in a businesslike way, the progress of the precongress socialist competition and expose and disseminate more effectively the experience of labor collectives and production frontrunners which successfully fulfill pledges adopted.

PLANNED EXPANSION OF OFFSHORE OIL, GAS DRILLING DISCUSSED

LD301523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Ministry of the Gas Industry press center correspondent A. Trutnev report: "Stocks Under the Seabed"]

[Text] The Ministry of the Gas Industry has set about developing oil and gas deposits on our country's continental shelf.

With the increase in industrial production, the demand for fuel is growing constantly--particularly for oil and gas. And this increase in consumption will increasingly be covered not only by expanding conventional fields but also by means of offshore extraction.

The Soviet Union was the pioneer of offshore prospecting for oil and gas deposits. Back in 1920 dams and islets were constructed off the shore of the Caspian under the leadership of S.M. Kirov, making it possible to drill hundreds of boreholes in Bibi-Eybat field.

Our country has the world's biggest continental shelf. And its development is becoming one of the most important avenues for increasing oil and gas extraction. This work requires the creation of specialized offshore drilling equipment and production bases and the development of new production methods.

Capital investments in the development of offshore deposits are higher than for work on dry land. But the high oil and gas yields on the shelf can nonetheless ensure their high profitability.

The Ministry of the Gas Industry together with many contracting ministries has embarked on the implementation of a comprehensive program of work to develop continental shelf oil and gas resources. It is necessary rapidly to create specialized technical facilities--floating drilling rigs, crane and assembly ships, floating cranes with a lifting capacity of up to 2,000 tons, geophysical ships and fixed platforms for drilling and operating oil and gas boreholes.

Several semi-submersible [samopodemnyye] floating drilling rigs of the Kaspiy type are already operating successfully in the open sea. To drill exploratory boreholes up to 6,500 meters deep in sea depths of up to 200 meters, ships are being created with the system of so-called dynamic positioning, capable of maintaining their position over the drilling point with great accuracy and without anchors. The entire flow head will be placed on the seabed. Special attention is paid here to protecting the water against pollution.

According to preliminary forecasts about 70 percent of the area of our country's continental shelf is promising for oil and gas prospecting. Practical extraction in the USSR is so far concentrated in the Caspian and the Azov Sea. However, in the 11th 5-Year Plan stocks of hydrocarbon raw material in other seas will also be involved in development. The development of oil and gas resources on the shelf off Sakhalin Island will lead to the further development of the Far East fuel and energy base.

To take these resources from the sea depths, in the next few years a plan will have to be developed and a fixed platform constructed capable of withstanding the pressure of ice fields and ensuring the reliable drilling and operation of oil and gas boreholes.

KAZANETS, LOMAKO VIEW METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

LD301405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Nikitin interview with I. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and P. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, under the rubric "Today Is Metallurgist's Day": "People of a Strong Alloy"--date and place of interview not given; first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The scale of ore extraction and metal smelting in our country is unequaled anywhere in the world. Fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions, the people of the "fiery profession" are working fruitfully to improve the quality of alloys and broaden the range of rolled metal and other articles.

With what successes are metallurgists greeting their professional holiday and what tasks are they setting themselves? I. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and P. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, answer the questions of PRAVDA correspondent A. Nikitin.

Our country firmly leads the world in the production and consomption of ferrous metals, I. Kazanets noted. The national economy's demand for efficient types of rolled metal is being satisfied increasingly fully. Practically all the capacities envisaged by the state plan were commissioned in the first 6 months. The construction of the first phase of the continuous steel casting oxygen converter shop at the Cherepovets metallurgical plant is being completed.

The metallurgists of Magnitka, Lipetsk, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk and Taganrog and the miners of Rudnyy and Krivoy Rog are making a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of the socialist pledges. Wonderful successes have been scored by the collective of the "200" wide-strip mill at the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant, who have surpassed the mill's design capacity. A considerable saving of metal has been obtained thanks to the production of precision rolled metal articles with negative tolerances. This is a graphic instance of the creative collaboration between metallurgists and machine builders in introducing the latest technical solutions and assimilating efficient sections and brands of steel. High-quality special-grade coils for large-diameter welded pipes, shipbuilding and other purposes have been produced for the first time.

Enterprises that failed to fulfill the plan include the Nizhnetagilskiy and Kuznetsk metallurgical combines and the Krivorozhskiy and Makeyevskiy plants. The reasons were the failure to observe techniques and shortcomings in production organization. Because of this, the sector was behind and in the first 6 months, certain types of rolled metal for construction and for the manufacture of modern machines, machine tools and equipment are being assimilated only slowly. Reserves for saving metal here are still great; this problem demands the constant attention of enterprise leader and party committees.

The collectives of leading enterprises in the sector--the Magn gorsk metallurgical and Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy mining and enriching combines, the Donetsk metallurgical combine, and the Novolipetskiy plant's "200" mill--have adopted stepped-up pledges in honor of the 26th party congress and have called on all collectives to develop competition to successfully fulfill the annual plan and the 5-year plan as a whole, to make full use of reserves for increasing output and to improve efficiency and work quality.

Nonferrous metallurgy is keeping abreast of the times, P. Lomako recounts. Never before has the country produced such large quantities of nonferrous, rare and noble metals as in the current 5-year plan. Thanks to comprehensive processing of the crude ore, the national economy, besides saving manpower and materials, is receiving a considerable quantity of accessory metals, salts and other valuable by-products. It still remains a priority task to further improve the completeness of metal recovery.

The collectives of the Zaporozhye titanium and magnesium combine, the Leninogorsk polymetallic combine, the Pavlodar aluminum plant and the Kolchuginskiy nonferrous metalworking plant. Hundreds of new projects have been commissioned. They include the first phase of the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant in Norilsk. Many existing production facilities have been modernized.

Certain collectives are lagging behind, although the sector as a whole fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months. Capacities at Kazakh SSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy enterprises are being assimilated only slowly. In some places there is excessive consumption of raw materials, electricity and fuel.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions have met with a warm response from working people in nonferrous metallurgy. Competition is now developing in mines and plants for a fitting welcome for the 26th party congress.

GAS PRODUCTION IN WEST SIBERIA HIGHEST IN 5 YEARS

LD310920 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--The north of the Tyumen region (West Siberia) has produced 500,000 million cu.m. of gas to date, the highest extraction rates being registered in the past five years. One factor which helped raise daily output to 382 million cu.m. was the accelerated development of the Medvezhye deposit, which became operational a year ahead of the target date. This area has become a proving ground for the organization of fuel production and transportation.

Experience gained at Medvezhye has been put to good use, the Urengoi deposit, which has doubled its output rates. It has three installations for complete gas pre-processing, each of them more productive than the Medvezhye deposit, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

NEW OIL, GAS FINDINGS REPORTED IN KARAKUM DESERT

LD281516 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] A geological expedition has found new big deposits of oil and gas in the Karakum Desert, Central Asia. At present it is Siberia that accounts for the bulk of increase in oil and gas extraction in this country.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER--Moscow, July 10, TASS--The third 1,000,000 kw power unit at the Lenin nuclear plant in Lenigrad is operating at full capacity, bringing the aggregate capacity of the plant to 3,000,000 kw. In 1980, the closing year of the 10th Five-Year-Plan period (1976-1980) the plant will provide Leningrad, Baltic republics and the European part of the country with 18,000 million kwh, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. Parallel with the commissioning of the third unit work is afoot on the last, fourth one, the completion of which will make it the biggest nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union. This is the first such plant in the new generation of Soviet nuclear giants using channel-type reactors. The successful operation of such reactors (the first unit became operational in 1974) made it possible not only to begin work on a series of such plants with rated capacities of 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 kw, but to start the development of even bigger "nuclear caldrons". A case in point is the Ignalinsa plant under construction in Lithuania which will have channel-reactor units of 1,500,000 kw each. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 10 Jul 80 LD]

CSA ISSUES REPORT ON NATIONWIDE HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD301907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that by 28 July grain crops in the country had been cut on an area exceeding 23 million hectares and that grain has been threshed on two-thirds of the above area. During the past week the work front has moved northwards almost 500 km. The rate of harvesting has proceeded fastest in the northern Caucasus and in many oblasts in the Ukraine. In some places work is being obstructed by downpours, which have occurred in many southern oblasts.

Large-scale harvesting is underway these days in the Non-Chernozem Zone. In the east harvesting has begun in Omskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray and it is in full swing in the Far East. Cutting has begun in Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and in western Estonia. In other words, the harvesting campaign is underway in practically all republics.

QUALITY CONTROL REPORTED LAGGING IN FODDER HARVEST

LD301411 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 1

["USSR Ministry of Agriculture and SELSKAYA ZHIZN Review": "Creating Reliable Forage Stocks"]

[Excerpts] Although fodder harvesting work started 2-3 weeks later than usual, the grass cutting rate is up on last year in many farms. So it is on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirgizia and Armenia, in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, Saratovskaya, Rostovskaya, Moskovskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts and the Dagestanskaya and Kalmytskaya autonomous republics.

But in some places harvest work is not being properly organized. Grass cutting and fodder procurement are slower than last year on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Tadzhikistan, Altayskiy Kray and Kuybyshevskaya, Lipetskaya, Kemerovskaya, Irkutskaya and other RSFSR oblasts. More often than not this is due to poor work organization, and not objective causes.

It is extremely important to concentrate effort, equipment and manpower on the main areas of work. But not everywhere is this demand being met. A check has shown that on many farms fodder procurement detachments were formally set up, the equipment is used in a haphazard manner and the machine operators lack specific targets and are ignorant of the terms of pay and material incentives laid down for the procurement of high-quality fodder.

In unstable weather conditions one must be particularly careful to observe fodder procurement techniques and to exercise strict control over the carrying out of every operation in the field and at the storage facility. This is the primary task of working people at agrochemical, interfarm and other laboratories determining fodder quality. However, as of 1 July, quality control had been carried out on only 12 percent of the procured hay, 36 percent of the grass meal, 21 percent of the cured hay and 14 percent of the silage. Of the quality-controlled hay 80 percent was deemed first-or second-class and 6 percent was not classified. Around 60 percent of the grass meal procured was first-, second- or third-class, 6 percent being unclassified; 15 percent of the cured hay and 8 percent of the silage were not classified.

These figures point to inadequate control over the procurement of fodder and its poor quality. This work is particularly badly organized in Lithuania, where not a single ton of hay has been checked; of the 432,000 tons of cured hay only...200 tons and of the 92,000 tons of grass meal only 3,000 tons have been examined. Fodder quality control is worse than last year in the Ukraine and Belorussia.

Prompt harvesting of grasses and procurement of good fodder largely depend on the correct and efficient use of harvesting equipment. But the machinery is often idle. Drying units are operating in one shift in Sasovskiy, Sapozhkovskiy, Starozhilovskiy and Pitelinskiy rayons, and Ryazanskaya Oblast. Not everywhere is the technical servicing of warm-air driers well organized by State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture organizations. Often units stand idle for want of spare electric motors, grinder hammers, rotary separators, ventilators and thermostats. There is also a shortage of spare parts for fodder harvesting machines. In Bashkirskaya ASSR KSK-100 fodder-harvesting combines stand idle for want of blades and there is a shortage of cutters, guards and belts for tractor-mowers and of dies for granulators.

It is important to store all the fodder safely as well as to harvest it quickly. All storage facilities, especially the trenches and towers for silage and cured hay should have been in first-class order long ago. However, many farms have been extremely slow in preparing these installations. In Luzhskiy Rayon, Leningradskaya Oblast, more than 30 towers have still to be overhauled. But the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture has yet to provide them with the requisite equipment.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in many parts of the country are already harvesting grain. In doing so it is important not to neglect fodder procurement and the tending of fodder crops. Cultivation of interrow fodder crops is slow in a number of republics--Armenia, Georgia and Moldavia. The first interrow cultivation of corn crops has been carried out here on less than half the area and many farms are only just embarking on second cultivation. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Kazakhstan must step up this work. Watering of fodder crops is late in a number of areas in Kazakhstan, Georgia and Armenia. Only 23-45 percent of irrigated forage fields have had their second watering and only 5-21 percent have had their third. Many farms have let up in the battle against plant pests and diseases and fodder crop weeds. As of 1 July these measures had been carried out on only 38 percent of the country's perennial grasses.

In the current year most republics have favorable conditions for expanding secondary sowings of fodder crops. They already occupy more than 1.5 million hectares. There have been considerably more second fodder sowings than last year in the Ukraine, the RSFSR, Uzbekistan and Kirgizia. At the same time, this work is being done on a small scale in Moldavia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Skorolupov Review

LD311017 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jul 80 p 1

[N. Skorolupov "Agricultural Review": "Operate Fodder Procurement Equipment at Full Capacity"]

[Excerpt] Competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress is burgeoning among livestock-raising and fodder procurement workers. [paragraph continues]

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Estonia, for example, have completed the first cutting of sown and natural grasses. Farms in Lithuania, Latvia, Tadzhikistan and Moldavia have nearly finished. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by the beginning of the last 10-day period of July kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises and other state farms had cut over 45.8 million hectares of sown and natural grasses--55 percent of the plan. The cutting rate in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kirgizia is much faster than last year.

Some 24.9 million tons of hay have been procured and accepted. In the Ukraine, Estonia, Azerbaijan and some other republics more coarse fodder has been laid in than by the same time last year. And a considerable amount of the hay was procured using active ventilation installations. As well as increasing equipment productivity, this technique dramatically improves the quality of the fodder and its keeping properties. It is being skillfully employed by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, many farms in the Soviet Baltic area, RSFSR oblasts and autonomous republics and Kazakhstan.

Belorussian centers have accepted far less hay than last year--only one-fifth of the target. Adverse weather conditions are hampering work in the meadows. In these conditions farms are successful when they operate fodder procurement equipment at a high degree of efficiency. It is rightly said that the weather is the weather but work is work. Georgian rural workers have fulfilled the hay procurement target by only 15 percent. The amount of hay laid in on farms in Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia is down on last year's level.

Cured hay procurements are significantly higher this year. Around 44 million tons have been accepted--over 10 million tons more than by the beginning of the last 10-day period of last July. And one-half of this increase was accounted for by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR which procured 16.2 million tons of cured hay. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lithuania, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan are close to fulfilling cured hay procurement targets.

Silage making has speeded up considerably in the past week. Most active in this sphere are kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia and the Baltic republics. More than 5 million tons of silage have been accepted--almost 1 million tons more than by the same time last year. One-fifth of the fodder has been enriched with urea and other additivies.

Over 3 million tons of grass meal and other dehydrated fodder have been procured and accepted--41 percent of the plan. This indicator is slightly higher in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR (1.7 million tons procured) and Belorussia. Lithuania and Kirgizia have procured more than one-half of the required amount. The Estonian fodder procurement workers have the highest result--61 percent.

Collectives of leading fodder procurement complexes and interfarm detachments, teams and links are setting a good example of efficient labor organization, highly productive use of equipment and skillful use of progressive techniques of harvesting forage crops in all weathers. Their work results are convincing evidence that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have all they need for the successful fulfillment of targets determined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase the Production of Coarse and Succulent Fodders in 1980 and Improve Their Quality."

A check carried out by USSR Ministry of Agriculture workers showed that many farms are not using equipment efficiently. Farms in Armenia, for example, are slow to carry out secondary sowing of fodder crops on irrigated land. There are still cases of gross violation of accepted fodder procurement techniques. Working people in many laboratories are failing to display due persistence in the struggle for fodder quality. In a number of places they are totally idle.

It is important to utilize all reserves and opportunities in order to create a reliable stock of high-quality fodder on every farm. It is a matter of honor for farmers to harvest everything they have grown without losses and on time and to lay a foundation for the stable production of milk, meat and other livestock products.

FEDOROV REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS TO 21 JUL

LD301349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 1

[S. Fedorov "Agricultural Review:" "Harvest Pace Increases"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 21 July 14.8 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops had been reaped and 9.2 million hectares has been threshed. The grain harvest is being conducted in 11 of the 15 union republics.

Scarcely a drop of rain fell last week throughout the territory where the grain is ripening and being harvested. The hot dry weather enabled the harvesting and threshing to be conducted at a fast rate. And farmers on many farms made good use of the absence of dew at night--the combine harvesters and reapers have been working practically the whole 24 hours, stopping only for preventive maintenance and servicing. Some 6.8 million hectares of grain were harvested and 4.7 million threshed in the week.

The limit of the ripe grain has reached the south of the Central Chernozem oblasts. The farmers of Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts have begun harvesting. But the harvest front is progressing northward most vigorously in the eastern regions of the European part of the USSR. The grain growers of Kyubyshevskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts began harvesting right after Saratovskaya Oblast. The grain crops are ready in the southern rayons of the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSRs and Penzenskaya Oblast. The first 234,000 hectares of grain have been harvested in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The reapers and combine harvesters of the farms of Kazakhstan's Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts have gone into the fields.

The harvest is widening its scope daily.

By the morning of 21 July 8.4 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops had been harvested in the RSFSR--this is slightly higher than at this date last year--but 4.6 million hectares had been threshed, which is over 2 million hectares fewer. This discrepancy can be explained by the fact that many rayons began harvesting only last week. Moreover, the farmers, wishing to diminish the negative consequences of the dry hot weather, are striving more quickly to stack the grain in windrows where the harvest is better preserved. Such tactics are fully justified, USSR Ministry of Agriculture experts think.

Some 13 oblasts' farms are now harvesting in the Ukraine. Some 2.8 million hectares of grain have been harvested there, of which half has been threshed. This is considerably lower than last year. The ripening has been delayed in the western and northern oblasts, where the weather has long been rainy and cool and the harvest front is not yet broad enough. Work has been proceeding by day and night where the grain has ripened, our correspondents report. In Krymskaya Oblast, for example, over 30,000 hectares of grain were harvested in 24 hours. The production team of Dzhankoyskiy rayon's Zevety Lenina Kolkhoz, led by G. Reut, has achieved record production here. With five combine harvesters the production team threshed 425,000 tons of wheat in a day. The average harvest output exceeded 24 hectares a day in Krasnoperekopskiy and Sovetskiy rayons!

Each day the flow of grain to the elevators increases. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are striving to fulfill their first commandment--to sell the state the amount of grain envisaged by the plans and pledges. The Kuban's arable farmers, for example, are striving to ensure that the proportion of strong and valuable winter wheat is not less than 90 percent of the state procurement as envisaged by the pledges.

Striving to manage the harvest more quickly, the arable farmers are demonstrating their concern for next year's harvest. Tilling units and stubble plows follow the combine harvesters in a single stream, leaving behind them black upturned fallow and husked stubble. Such a practice makes it possible to preserve moisture and to prepare the soil for winter crops better and more quickly.

For the farms' agricultural services there is now no more important task than preparing seed, primarily winter crop seed. There must be the required amount of high quality stocks. And seed preparation must not be postponed to better times, to the end of the harvest, but must be carried out simultaneously with the harvest. Because of this, in some regions of the country the ripening of grain is delayed, and some of th inter crop seed will have to be transferred from those regions where they ripened earlier. In this, a great responsibility falls on the agricultural organs and procurers.

Competition is becoming increasingly intense on the country's fields and farmsteads every day. Rural workers are preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress.

KAZAKH CENTRAL STATISTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES REPORT

AU301033 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Summary] "The Kazakh Central Statistical Administration reported today that in the last 7 days the republic's farms mowed more than 800,000 hectares of grain and bean crops, or 200,000 hectares more than in the corresponding week last year. The largest area, 263,000 hectares, was mowed by Uralskaya Oblast machine operators."

The harvest area in the republic is expanding. Two more oblasts, Vostochno-Kasakhstanskaya and Semipalatinskaya, joined in the harvest on 29 July. In Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast grain and bean crops have been mown on the first 12,000 hectares, and in Semipalatisnkaya Oblast on 119,000 hectares. Harvest operations are now in progress in nine Kazakh oblasts. "Since the beginning of the harvest they have mown 2.5 million hectares of grain and bean crops, or 10 percent of the total area sown, and threshed 92 percent of the crops cut. In Chimkentskaya Oblast, all ear crops have been mown and threshed.

"The harvest is nearing completion in Dzhambulskaya Oblast that is 10 percent short in mowing and threshing of crops. Alma-Atinskaya Oblast machine operators are harvesting on the last quarter of their grain area." Some 2.6 million hectares of grass were mowed in the republic in the last 7 days. The area of grass mown has now totaled almost 20 million hectares, or 57 percent of the plan. Some 9.2 million tons of hay, or 57 percent of the planned total, have been stored. The amount of green grass preserve stored since the beginning of the season has reached 2,164,000 tons, or 54 percent of the plan. "The rates of hay and green grass preserve storing in the republic have thus far been falling somewhat short of last year." Chimkentskaya Oblast farms have stored three-quarters of the hay needed. Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast has reached the target for storing green grass preserve and is now storing it in excess of the plan, nearly 100,000 tons of grass meal, or about a half of the plan, have been stored in Kazakhstan.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR PERFORMANCE OVER FIRST 6 MONTHS REPORTED

LD301501 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Livestock expert M. Glinka Agricultural Review: "Making Fuller Use of Livestock Unit Reserves"]

[Text] At the end of the 5-year plan livestock raisers are competing to increase in every possible way the production and sale of milk, meat and other produce. On labor alert in honor of the 26th party congress, the livestock farm workers are seeking additional reserves to increase the productivity of collective livestock and to reduce spending per unit of output.

The foremost kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises in the country in the first 6 months sold over 3.7 million head of fattened calves with an average live weight of 412 kg. And on the farms of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian union republics this indicator was 433 kg. The heaviest young cattle are to be found on the meat combines of Kazakhstan (average weight 446 kg), Latvia (449) and Estonia (452 kg). In comparison with the same period last year, purchases of such young cattle increased in Latvia by 41, Estonia by 23 and Azerbaijan by 27 percent. Their procurements decreased in Belorussia.

The sale of all types of livestock and poultry increased in the first 6 months on the farms in 11 union republics. Latvian livestock raisers achieved the biggest increases--28 percent. The sale of cattle in this republic increased by 30 percent. Sales of sheep in Tadzhikistan increased by the same amount, but first place is taken by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan, which increased mutton production by 41 percent. The most significant increase in poultry meat sales (36 percent) was achieved by farms in Armenia. In the RSFSR the biggest increase in beef production was achieved by livestock raisers in Vologodskaya Oblast, in pork production by livestock farm workers in Tyumenskaya Oblast, in mutton production by farms in Kostromskaya, Smolenskaya, Tulskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts, which doubled this indicator, and in poultry meat production by Ivanovskaya Oblast.

In the 6 months 7.6 million tons of livestock and poultry (live weight) were purchased--the overall volume of purchases, taking account of the additional target, was 100.3-percent fulfilled. The half-yearly plan for meat purchases was fulfilled by farms in all the union republics except for Belorussia and the RSFSR. Livestock raising complexes provided 397,000 tons of livestock and poultry--this is 6 percent of all purchases. It is interesting to note that Estonian complexes have practically already completed the annual plan too, while enterprises in Azerbaijan have fulfilled it by 92 percent.

To further increase meat production not only fodder is needed but also the appropriate livestock numbers. By 1 July the numbers of cattle had increased by 774,000 in comparison with last year. On farms in Moldavia the herds increased by 4 percent and in Kazakhstan by 3 percent. [paragraph continues]

Five to eight percent more cattle than last year are being kept on farms in the Karelskaya ASSR and in Kurskaya, Volgogradskaya and certain other oblasts in the RSFSR. But in the RSFSR as a whole as also in the Ukraine, numbers have decreased. This is making an expansion of fattening difficult and holding back growth in beef production. Urgent measures must be taken to increase beef herds.

In the Belorussian SSR they calculated that in the next few years it is necessary to raise livestock and poultry production in the public sector to not less than 200 quintals per 100 hectares of land. And with this aim in mind it was planned in particular to raise cattle numbers per 100 hectares to 90 including 26 cows.

The experience of many farms which have already reached this boundary is evidence of the realistic nature of the plans. The plans are beginning to be fulfilled rapidly. In the first 6 months, Belorussian livestock raisers obtained 21,000 or 2 percent more calves than last year. While in the Kazakh, Lithuanian, Latvian, Kirgiz and Estonian union republics, in the Bashkirskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSRS, in Pskovskaya, Kostromskaya, Voronezhskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Sverdlovskaya and a number of other RSFSR oblasts, 4-10 percent more calves than last year have been obtained.

The cow population increased in all the union republics except Turkmenistan, and there are 260,000 more cows in the country's dairy herd than last year. Workers on the diary farms of Mariyskaya ASSR, Leningradskaya, Murmanskaya and a number of other RSFSR oblasts achieved the biggest increase here (4 percent). Uzbek livestock raisers too achieved a similar increase in the cow population. Unfortunately the republic's beef cow herds have been notably depleted--there are now 39 percent fewer cattle than last year. For the development of intensive meat livestock raising is the reliable way to increase production of beef of the very highest quality at the lowest cost. Farms in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine have confidently embarked on this patn and increased the beef herd by 44 percent. The new sector is rapidly gathering strength on Belorussian farms. Although for the time being there are comparatively few beef cows--about 6,000--in the sector here, numbers have increased almost 400 percent over the year.

It is just as important to ensure accelerated development of hog raising--a sector which allows a particularly rapid increase in meat production. Unfortunatly, in a number of republics and oblasts this important sector has been marking time in recent years. Meanwhile the possibilities for growth here are great. In the Latvian SSR, for example, the number of hogs increased by 19 percent in 1 year alone. In this republic a reliable foundation for further development of hog raising has been created.

Gross milk yield decreased by 4 percent--the hard winter had its effect. But even under these conditions many farms achieved a noteable increase in milk production. On farms in Estonia, for example, it increased by 7 percent. Dairy unit workers in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia produced more milk than last year.

Now in most of the country's regions conditions favor increased productivity of all types of livestock and on this foundation an increase in sales of livestock produce to the state. It is essential to take all measures concerned with rapid growth of meat and milk production and to analyze thoroughly the possibilities of every farm and complex.

FURTHER ON SOVIET-VIETNAMESE SPACEFLIGHT

Brezhnev-Le Duan Congratulations

LD301409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev and Le Duan "Cordial Greetings to Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, International Crew of the Salyut 6-Soyuz 37 orbital Research Complex"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

We cordially congratulate the Soviet-Vietnamese crew on the successful start of the flight on board the Salyut 6-Soyuz 36-Soyuz 37 orbital research complex.

This flight is the result of the many years of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We are confident that it will help to further consolidate the unity of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. The fraternal ties between the two parties and countries will continue to expand and deepen, as noted at the recent Moscow meeting.

By your work in near-earth orbit you are making a worthy contribution to implementing the Intercosmos scientific program, which the socialist community countries are implementing in the interests of all mankind. By their joint spaceflights the socialist countries are cogently demonstrating that they are capable of resolving large-scale tasks in exploring and opening up outer space.

The Olympic flame is now burning in Moscow. The 22d Olympics are proceeding under the sign of the desire of the world's peoples for peace, international solidarity and friendship. These lofty aims are also served by your spaceflight.

We are firmly convinced that you, dear Comrades Popov, Ryumin, Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, will completely fulfill the flight program and will justify our lofty trust.

We wish you a successful flight and a safe return to the beloved earth.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, Le Duan

Preparation for Return

LD301144 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS-- A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The international crew of the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37 is completing the program of joint Soviet-Vietnamese research and experiments.

Today, Leonid Popov, Valery Ryumin, Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan are busy carrying out the final experiments of the scientific program. They will carry out a number of experiments such as determining the composition of the gas medium and microflora in the premises of the station, filming, and physical exercise.

The program includes preparing the Soyuz-36 ship for a return to earth. The cosmonauts are checking the onboard systems of the craft, testing its engine. Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan carry over into the landing apparatus of the Soyuz-36 craft containers with the results of research experiments, cassettes with photographs and films, capsules with substances obtained in weightlessness on the technological installations Splay and Kirstall, and the biological objects.

The systems on board the Salyut-6 station and of the spacecraft Soyuz-36 and Soyuz-37 are functioning normally. All the cosmonauts feel well.

Details of Halong Experiment

LD302213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1152 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 July, TASS--A constituent part of the program on space materiology is the Soviet-Vietnamese Halong experiment which is being carried out successfully on board the Salyut-Soyuz orbital complex.

The very name of the experiment points to the fact that Vietnamese took part in its preparation. International crews have already fulfilled programs named in honor of memorial places and symbolic memorials of the socialist countries. There have been the Czechoslovak Morava, the Polish Sirena, and German Berlolina experiments.

Now the Halong experiment, named after a very beautiful bay in Vietnam, which connoisseurs consider to be almost the most beautiful bay in the world, is being carried out in space. Actually, the Halong is not one experiment but several.

Halong-1, for instance, is devoted to growing crystals of the "bismuth-tellurium-selenium" system in conditions of weightlessness. The aim of this experiment is to investigate how conditions of crystallization affect the structure and physical properties of alloys.

The aim of the Halong-2 and Halong-3 experiments is to obtain cylindrical monocrystals with a given structure. During another two experiments under the conventional numbers of "four" and "five," crystals of gallium phosphide with varying trace element contents are being grown.

In the view of specialists, these experiments in space will be of great importance for obtaining fundamental scientific results and also for practical materiology.

The Halong experiments have been preapred by Soviet and Vietnamese specialists and also by their colleagues from the GDR.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

ARMED FORCES CELEBRATE NAVY DAY 27 JUL

Ustinov Order of Day

LD301557 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of "USSR Defense Minister's Order"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 July 1980--Comrade seamen and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!

Comrade officers, admirals and generals!

Comrade shipbuilding and ship repair workers!

Comrade defense industry workers!

Veterans of the navy!

Students at DOSAAF naval schools and young seamen!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces are celebrating USSR Navy Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm along Soviet people and army and navy servicemen generated by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum on convening the next, 26th CPSU Congress.

Together with the entire Soviet people, army and navy servicemen, rallied closely around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly support and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government and are preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the conditions of the present complex international situation naval seamen are greeting the holiday with intensive military labor. In distant ocean voyages and in exercises they are persistently improving combat and marine skill, vigilantly carrying out their duties and fulfilling their patriotic and international duty in exemplary fashion.

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday--USSR Navy Day!

I wish navy personnel further successes in combat and political training, strengthening military discipline, improving combat readiness and fulfilling crucial tasks in defending the Soviet state's sea borders and the historic gains of socialism.

I wish workers in the shipbuilding and defense industry new labor achievements in equipping the navy with up-to-date combat ships and arms.

I wish students at DOSAAF naval schools and young seamen the successful mastery of naval specialities and the persitent cultivation of the qualities needed for naval service.

To mark USSR Navy Day, I order:

That holiday firework displays be held today, 27 July, at 2100, in the capital of our motherland--the Hero City of Moscow--the capitals of union republics, the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, the Hero Fortress of Brest, and in fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant navy!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov USSR defense minister.

Gorshkov Interview

LD301043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent interview with Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, "on the eve" of Navy Day, under the rubric "Today is USSR Navy Day": "On the Ocean Watch"]

[Text] [Question] We talk with pride about the fact that the navy carries out its duty over the expanses of the world's oceans. How has the complexion of our fleet changed in this connection?

[Answer] It must betaken into account that almost immediately after the end of World War II imperialist reactionary circles in a number of Western countries tried to talk to the USSR "from a position of strength" and started knocking together various aggressive blocs primarily directed against the Soviet Union. They created groupings of armed forces along the perimeter of the USSR's borders, encircled the socialist countries with a chain of military and naval bases and turned the world ocean into a launch pad for strategic weapons.

Bearing this threat in mind, the Soviet Union displayed concern for the security of its borders. The need arose to create a modern ocean fleet in our country, capable of deterring possible aggression from the ocean.

"In the conditions where the NATO countries have mighty offensive facilities at sea, we are obliged to think about appropriate defense in that sphere. We have created an ocean fleet which is capable of fulfilling the tasks of such defense," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said.

The creation of such a fleet was possible thanks to the USSR's mighty economic potential, the major achievements of the country's science and technology and the introduction of scientific methods into the process of leadership of shipbuilding. The fleet embodies achievements in the sphere of nuclear power, radioelectronics, computer technology, missile building and other spheres. The USSR Navy moved out into the expanses of the world's oceans.

The creation of our modern navy began with nuclear submarines capable of resolving operational and strategic tasks. Surface ships are still an important integral part of the USSR Navy. It is true that now they differ substantially from those which were constructed during the years of World War II or soon after its end. The equipping of surface ships with missile weapons, radioelectronic facilities, planes and helicopters has given them completely new qualities and substantially extended their combat potentials.

An important component in the navy's system of strike forces is the naval aviation, capable of resolving a wide range of tasks in the struggle against the enemy at sea and successfully combating submarines and surface ships.

The defense of naval bases and other shore facilities against attack from the sea is carried out by shore-based missile and artillery forces. The marines, who won fame in the year of the Great Patriotic War, are now capable of striking against the rear and flank of enemy groupings near the sea and providing reliable support for our ground forces.

Qualitative transformations in the nature of the fleet have led to changes in the sphere of the naval art, organizational structure, the forms and methods of combat training, the management of forces and all-round provision for them.

The fleet's mastery of new sailing conditions, ocean voyages by ships, aircraft flights over the sea, the mastery of modern weapons--all this embodies the selfless military labor of naval seamen, ardent patriots and convinced internationalists, ideologically staunch, courageous and skillful defenders of the fatherland. That is how the Leninist party has educated them, the true sons of the Soviet people. They carry like a sacred relay baton the revolutionary spirit of the fighters of October and the selfless valor of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

Our ties with army and navy servicemen from the socialist states united in the monolithic Warsaw Pact organization continue to expand and strengthen. Joint voyages and exercises make it possible to improve collaboration by personnel, develop a unity of views on important questions of naval art, improve the training of commanders and staffs and improve sea and air training.

[Question] You have noted that the fleet's arms systems embody sophisticated achievements of science and production. Naturally, this makes special demands on the training and education of naval seamen. Please describe how things stand in this sphere.

[Answer] Throughout all the years of their existence our army and navy have been a school of ideological, political, moral and psychological tempering, technical training and labor education of the builders of the socialist society. The USSR Armed Forces play the part of a kind of people's university in which young men are educated as conscious, active builders and defenders of the new society. They learn to operate smart "seeing" and "thinking" machines, mighty power systems and weapons complexes.

During their period of service in the fleet they have to take part in long voyages under the ice of this Arctic Ocean and in equatorial latitudes. On the ships, conditions have been created which help to strengthen the seamen's physical and spiritual resources and help overcome the adversities and difficulties of long voyages.

The significance of the educational role of army and navy collectives in our young people's life has been noted repeatedly by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In our time, when imperialist circles are trying to revive the "cold war" spirit and whipping up militarist passions, the significance of work to further strengthen the educational role of service in our navy is increasing still further. It is necessary to make maximum use of the fleet's powerful factors for shaping the character of the serviceman in order to bring about the ideological, moral and physical tempering of young people and the inculcation in them of a high sense of responsibility for the fatherland's security.

Fighting to further strengthen the educational effect of naval service means improving the quality of political training and mass agitation work and actively forming among young people in the navy a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, selfless devotion to communist ideals and constant readiness to selflessly defend the socialist fatherland.

Fighting to further strengthen the navy's role in the matter of forming high moral qualities, strength of will, endurance, bravery and resourcefulness among young people means improving the education of seamen during voyages and conducting training exercises and studies, firings, flights and exercises on a highly intensive basis. It is necessary not only to rehearse the norms and methods of combat, but also, in the course of combat training, to really educate people and develop their discipline, efficiency and initiative.

[Question] How are Soviet Navy seamen preparing to greet that noteworthy event in our country's life--the 26th CPSU Congress?

[Answer] The decision of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum on the convening of the 26th CPSU Congress was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm in the fleets and flotillas, in units and on ships serving in various regions of the world ocean. Navy seamen are aware that the congress will open up new horizons before our party and country and define the general directions of the present stage of communist building.

Navy personnel have joined actively in the nationwide movement for a worthy greeting for the party congress. Officers, warrant officers, petty officers and seamen are filled with desire to approach this event with new successes in service and combat training. The great political and labor upsurge among navy personnel is indicated by the patriotic initiatives of many navy collectives. Thus the crew of the nuclear submarine Leninets have appealed to North Sea sailor and all armed forces personnel to launch a competition under the slogan "Our Shock Work for the Motherland and Party, a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress!"

Striving to greet the 26th party congress with new achievements in military labor, thousands of seamen of the North and Baltic seas, the Pacific Ocean and the Black Sea are now operating successfully at sea and in the air, under water and on dry land. Enhanced pledges have been adopted by the Pacific Fleet military construction workers--the initiators of the socialist competition among Defense Ministry construction units.

The Navy Military Council has advised commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations to support the initiatives of military and labor collectives and launch competition among ships and units for the right to sign the report to the 26th party congress.

Naval seamen see it as their duty to increase vigilance and organization still further and to be in a state of constant combat readiness, guaranteeing a rebuff for any aggressor. On their traditional holiday, USSR Navy Day, they assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people that they will remain devoutly true to their duty to the motherland--to reliably defend the socialist fatherland's sea borders.

Surrounded by nationwide concern, the USSR Navy, in a single formation with the other branches of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and with the naval seamen of the fraternal countries' fleets, watch vigilantly over the great gains of socialism, over peace throughout the world.

Sorokin on Progress

LD261705 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] At our microphone is Adm Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR Navy:

Dear comrades, on 27 July the Soviet people and their armed forces mark USSR Navy Day. Our motherland honors naval seamen, workers in the shipbuilding and defense industry, veterans of the fleet and all those who, through their selfless work, create the might of the Soviet state on the oceans. This year the Navy Day holiday will be celebrated in an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge by the Soviet people, elicited by the decisions of the historic June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and under the profound impression left by the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism.

Navy seamen greeted with great enthusiasm the plenum's decision to convoke the party's 26th congress, and they warmly approve and fully back the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the activity of its Central Committee, led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and selflessly struggle for high new indices in their military training. Active preparations are being mounted for the 26th party congress on ships and in units. Sailors are filled with a patriotic desire to mark this noteworthy event in the life of the Soviet people with high results in their military work.

The development and improvement of the navy is inseparably linked with the heroic history of our motherland and the activity of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Communist Party. The Soviet Navy possesses glorious combat and revolutionary traditions. The cruiser Aurora has become a symbol of Great October. Naval seamen, like all the men of our glorious armed forces, showed themselves during the years of grim trials to be worthy sons of their great people. The actions of sailors and officers were always distinguished by mass heroism, iron fortitude and tenacity in defense, boldness and the ineluctability of their blows in attack and a high degree of martial skill. Today, in a period when the international situation is complex, naval seamen declare unanimously that they will continue to strengthen and reinforce the combat and revolutionary traditions of the army and navy and to make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the defense of the state.

In circumstances when the NATO countries posses powerful offensive weapons at sea, noted Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we are obliged to think about a corresponding defense in this sphere as well. We have established our oceangoing fleet, which is capable of performing the tasks of this defense.

Navy seamen constantly feel the attention and concern of the CPSU and the Soviet people. Party and government leaders frequently visit naval ships and units, meet the officers and men and display a paternal concern for naval seamen.

Our navy has changed qualitatively in the postwar period. The pride of the navy is our atomic missile-carrying submarines, which embody the latest achievements of Soviet industry, science and technology. Considerable changes have also been undergone of late by all classes of surface vessels. Supersonic missile-carrying naval aviation has become a component part of the navy--it is capable of performing important tasks in the expanses of the world's oceans. The marines have been refashioned on a new technical basis: They are armed with everything that was best in the combat experience and traditions of the marines of the time of the great fatherland war. The Communist Party can rightly regard the creation of the oceangoing navy as one of the most outstanding labor exploits of our people. This has proved possible thanks to a high military and economic potential, the great achievements of science and technology and the introduction of scientific methods in shipbuilding.

The Soviet Navy is armed with up-to-date military equipment. But the navy's main strength is provided by the people in whose hands the military hardware and weapons are to be found. The sailors, petty officers, warrant officers, officers and admirals of our navy are true military experts with an excellent command of hardware and weapons, people boundlessly devoted to the people and the cause of communism.

A considerable amout of work has been done in the navy to introduce new and enhanced requirements for combat readiness. A special place has been given to this during exercises. An absolute majority of ships and units successfully fulfill the high socialist pledges adopted by them.

Soviet naval seamen are ready at any moment to defend the honor and security of their Soviet fatherland and those of the countries of the socialist community.

The Soviet Navy makes a large contribution to the cause of strengthening our country's multifaceted ties with other peoples. Annually, vessels pay visits and business calls to many countries of the world. And everywhere our sailors worthily represent the socialist state. In the single combat formation of the Soviet Armed Forces, naval seamen, as true patriots and internationalists, vigilantly protect the revolutionary gains of socialism. The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace call for constant vigilance and strengthening in every way possible of the defense capability of our state. The officers and men of the navy interpreted this directive as a battle command [boyevoy nakas] from the party. In preparing to mark the 26th congress in a fitting manner, Soviet naval seamen persistently are improving their martial skill, raise their vigilance and combat readiness, reliably protect the sacred boundaries of the land of the soviets and perform with reverence their internationalist duty. They are always prepared to carry out any task of the motherland in the defense of her maritime boundaries and of her state interests on the ocean waves.

GORSHKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO NAVAL JOURNAL

LD291417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Col Ye. Golosuyev report: "Order for a Journal"]

[Text] The journal MORSKOY SBORNIK has been awarded the Order of the Red Star for services in the communist and military education of Soviet sailors and in mobilizing them to successfully resolve tasks of defending the socialist motherland.

The journal was presented with the high award by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense.

Rear Adm A. Pushkin, chief editor of MORSKOY SBORNIK, cordially thanked the party and the government for the high assessment of the editorial collective's labor.